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# arab news

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TWELVE PAGES - ONE RIYAL

## Envoy named to Venezuela

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Feb. 16 — Sheikh Ibrahim Saleh Bakr has been appointed Saudi Arabia's new ambassador to Venezuela. The former Saudi ambassador to Venezuela was Sheikh Faisal Algeleg who was moved to Washington eight years ago. Since then the Saudi embassy in Venezuela has been run by the Saudi Counselor and Charge d'Affaires Ad Hoc Sheikh Abdullah Al Tobeishi.

Sources said that Sheikh Ibrahim, the present Saudi Arabian ambassador to Iran, will return to Tehran for farewells before taking his new position. Sheikh Ibrahim was also formerly Saudi Arabian ambassador to Indonesia and held several high posts at the Foreign Ministry.

Sheikh Ibrahim, 45, said he was pleased that the King had placed so much confidence in him. He added that relations between the Kingdom and Venezuela are strong and flourishing and have been made stronger as a result of the recent Kingdom visit of the Venezuela's head of state.

### Soviets rarely visible

## Fighters control countryside

KABUL, Feb. 16 (AP) — Afghan soldiers, easily distinguishable from the smartly clad Soviets by their ill-fitting uniforms and unloaded guns, perform menial chores like directing military trucks and searching interurban vehicles for weapons.

The Soviets prefer to stay out of the public eye and give Afghan troops the tasks that require contact with the people.

In the northern city of Mazari Sharif, Soviets are rarely visible, although long Soviet convoys arriving from the nearby Soviet frontier pass a few hundred meters outside the city gates.

Reports reaching Kabul say that while the Soviets control the roads and cities, the freedom fighters rule vast tracts of countryside.

A West German truck driver who was held by the Muslim fighters in January said he was marched over hundreds of square miles of mountain territory around Afghanistan's only highway to Pakistan without meeting a single Afghan or Soviet soldier.

At the northern approaches to the Hindu Kush mountains, along the only road linking the Soviet Union to Afghanistan, lay the wrecks of tanks, a couple of trucks. All of them, according to local people, are Soviet vehicles that were attacked by Mujahideen, the name meaning holy warriors by which the fighters are called.

In northern Afghanistan, butchers say guerrilla control of the sheep-rearing hillsides has caused a mutton shortage. Mujahideen also have closed the coalmines of Char-kint near Mazari Sharif, forcing schools to close for 10 days this winter for lack of heat.

The Soviet convoys that began arriving the week before Christmas were harassed by freedom fighters with their World War I weapons. Before that, in their campaign against the Marxist regime in Kabul, the insurgents had taken over vast stretches of the country, closed key roads and occupied the most favored tourist areas of this beautiful, mountainous land.

Still, it is hard to believe that these under-equipped, disunited country guerillas, some of whom were mere brigands before they were given a cause, will prove a match for armored Soviet might.

Western diplomats in this capital of 500,000 see little likelihood of a speedy Soviet departure. The average Afghan need only look out of his window to know that his fur-capped Soviet guests are here to stay for a long time.

Almost every day a fresh convoy of armored cars and supply trucks crosses the Amu Darya River from the Soviet Union.

New troops arrive regularly aboard large Antonov transport planes and are driven through Kabul in lines of trucks that tangle up with civilian cars going to and from Kabul Airport.

**AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**LANDSCAPING**  
**LANDSCAPE PLANT MATERIALS**  
**SOIL STABILIZATION**  
**SPORTS SURFACING**

## Sarkis urges Lebanese to unite; North tense

BEIRUT, Feb. 16 (Agencies) — Lebanese President Elias Sarkis issued an emotional appeal Saturday for national reconciliation, amid reports of grim fighting between rightist militias and Syrian peacekeeping battalions in mountain regions 50 miles north of the capital.

"I appeal to the entire nation to respond to this call for national reconciliation, as we go through a most critical stage in our history," Sarkis said after a special cabinet meeting.

"We have faced disillusion and collisions, and I urge the nation to make these an impetus for an energetic and optimistic search for peace rather than succumb to pessimism and laziness," Sarkis said.

The cabinet meeting was briefed by Premier Salim Hoss on his talks in Damascus earlier this week on Syria's plans to redeploy an estimated 8,000-man force in Beirut and the suburbs.

The cabinet also discussed steps toward national reconciliation and agreed the president should sound out political leaders on the issue, a statement said.

Meanwhile, fighting raged for the fifth



President Sarkis

straight day around the northern town of Knat, where Syrian peacekeeping units mounted a house-to-house search for militiamen of the rightist Phalangist Party, witnesses reported.

A militia spokesman for the Phalangist Party claimed that 50 Syrians were killed and an unspecified number wounded during the past five days of distant artillery duels and street combat.

The Phalangists lost 10 killed and 15 wounded, he said, in Knat, a foothill township of about 1,500 inhabitants.

"Our defenders managed to destroy two Syrian armored personnel carriers and one tank and a total of 16 men were killed inside them," said the spokesman.

The Syrians were using rocket launchers and high-caliber mortars and artillery in pounding four villages around Knat from a distance of 10-15 kilometers, he said.

"There are several battalions of Syrian troops, totaling 2,000 descending on Knat where an estimated 500 Phalangist militiamen are trying to repulse them," he said.

A Syrian armored personnel carrier also was destroyed by a Phalangist fired rocket-propelled grenade, and the Syrian command demanded the handover of the bodies of the four-man crew by Thursday.

Their demand unheeded, the Syrians rained Knat with shells and closed a ring of artillery canons and armored vehicles around it, Syrian sources said.

A Syrian communiqué said peacekeeping units were combing Knat Saturday, looking for the Phalangist ambushers of the Syrian armored personnel carrier.

Most of Knat's inhabitants and an estimated 3,000 neighboring villagers fled their homes to safety at the Byblos region, 41 miles north of Beirut.

President Sarkis wants a national detente before sending units of his restructured army to replace Syrian peacekeepers around Beirut.

He has asked Damascus to defer the planned withdrawal, and Syrian President Hafez Assad apparently has complied.

Meanwhile, contacts were still underway Saturday to secure the release of a kidnapped Phalangist member of parliament who is being held in Zgharta, the northern stronghold of ex-President Franjieh's Marada Brigades.

The abduction of Edmond Rizk, a former cabinet minister and member of the Phalangist Party's Politburo, raised fears that the fighting in the north could spread to the capital.

### Elections due Feb. 18

## Canadian politicians shun embassy issue

By Muhammad A. Ali Khan  
Special to Arab News

OTTAWA, Feb. 16 — The Canadian election campaign is in full swing toward the Feb. 18 election but one valuable lesson has been learned from the vote of last May — no politician is promising to shift the Canadian embassy in Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

The unhappy Joe Clark, leader of the Progressive Conservative party, had made that promise last year in a transparent bid to woo Jewish voters in Toronto. With more daring than wisdom, he reiterated his pledge after his party had won last year's election.

Then the roof fell. Canada's academics, newspapers, and church leaders protested that the action would compromise Canada's support of the United Nations and traditional role as a peace-maker. The United States quietly informed Canada of its concern, adding that it felt the move would jeopardize whatever prospects there were of progress towards peace. Canadian businessmen cried out in agony that Canada's budding trade with the Arab and Muslim worlds would be snuffed off and Canadian businessmen lose lucrative contracts. Politicians of other political parties, notably the Liberals of former prime minister Pierre Trudeau, screamed that Canada's credibility in the Third World was being sacrificed at the altar of political expediency.

Protests also came in from Muslim countries and from some of the Muslims from many lands who have made Canada their home.

In a cable to Prime Minister Clark, Don Cruickshank, president of the Canadian Telecommunications Carriers Association, warned that "contracts worth literally billions of dollars and many thousands of jobs will not be negotiated or renewed if Canada does not quickly resolve its position of the possible move of our embassy in Israel."

Predictably, he didn't face pressure from



Joe Clark

one side alone. Newspapers were swamped, for example, with letters to the editor suggesting Canada shouldn't "succumb to oil blackmail." Such letters failed to mention, however, that the proposed move to Jerusalem was not taken in Canada's larger interests, in support of a United Nations move, as a contribution to peace in the Middle East, or on its own merit. It was simply a case of trying to win votes.

Wrote a rabbi in a newspaper article in part: "The signs from Ottawa indicate a shift in mood if not in the substance of policy-making. It looks as though Canadians are being counselled to buckle under to Arab threats and to the extreme policies of the Palestine Liberation Organization and its Arab Rejection front supporters."

The article, and similar viewpoints, totally ignored the crass political motivation behind the move. Five months before the election, then Opposition Leader Joe Clark had gone on a foreign tour to become better acquainted with world leaders and issues. At

## Citibank Saudized by decree

By a Staff Writer

RIYADH, Feb. 16 — A Royal decree issued Saturday authorized the establishment of a Saudi-American Bank as a joint stock company in the Kingdom.

The decree, No. M/3, charged the deputy prime minister to implement the report's contents. The decree is the go-ahead signal for the Saudization of Citibank following its submission of a request for the action in the latter half of 1979. Officials expect the bank to be operating in its new capacity by late August.

The program for the 'Saudization' of banks was begun by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency in 1975. Citibank is the last of seven foreign banks to be established as a joint stock venture.

When citibank is fully incorporated, shares will have been issued to bring Saudi ownership to 60 per cent. According to Finance Minister Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khalil the new bank will be capitalized at SR 300 million, as compared to around SR 100 million for the present operation.

The higher capital will be the major advantage for Citibank, since it will permit much greater freedom in taking deposits and lending.

At present SAMA demands statutory reserves of 12 per cent of every deposit and penalty reserves of 50 per cent as soon as a bank's commercial liabilities exceed its capital by 15 times. This means the bank must deposit interest-free with SAMA SR 62 or more of every SR 100 it receives in deposits above the capital-deposit ratio.

These reserve requirements earn the bank nothing. But with an increase in capital, the bank will be able to take more deposits and make more funds available in loans to the private sector. Higher lending may have an effect on the present high interest rates in the domestic market.

Citibank, which opened in the Kingdom in 1955, has only two branches — one in Jeddah and its head office in Riyadh. A second branch of Saudization is the bank will be open to branches in other major towns.

To prepare for any future move into locations, Citibank has instituted staff training. Competition for available talent is already high among local banks.

Citibank will operate the new bank under a management contract for several years, during which time it is hoped Saudis can be trained to take over positions.

For the public, the expansion in capital and new branches outside the two cities can only be a benefit, a Citibank officer said. In effect, it will mean greater competition between banks with "the consumer paying his money and taking his choice" — something SAMA and the government has long advocated.

The program of Saudization also is an effort by SAMA to put forward uniform charges for certain banking transactions. At first this was met with resistance by some banks since the quality of "service is influenced by the cost of a bank's operation." However, others point out that, with time, and as automation spreads in the Kingdom, service charges will drop to levels comparable to Europe and the United States, but that due to high labor costs, the present service charges are fair.

## U.S. now giving top priority to Palestinian cause

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 —

The Carter administration regards a solution to the Palestinian problem as one of the top priorities in its effort to strengthen the U.S. position in the Middle East, a senior U.S. government official said here.

The Palestinian problem "is not a matter that can be solved in one fell swoop," the official said, briefing foreign newsmen.

"It is a highly complicated matter with a long history," he said. "But I can give you our determination to seek a solution to the Palestinian problem in all its aspects."

The official was responding to a question from *Arab News* on the relationship between solving the Palestinian issue and the U.S. decision to enhance its standing in the Gulf region.

Carter's special Middle East negotiator Sol Linowitz "will be working and striving" to secure a breakthrough on the Palestinian cause, the official said.

Linowitz had already made "good progress" in the Palestinian autonomy talks, he added.

"As I traveled in the Middle East, and indeed as I talk to people here, it is clear that a solution to the Palestinian problem, or progress on the Palestinian problem, is one of the most important goals that the United States must have in strengthening its position in the Middle East," the official said.

He also said the U.S. was not seeking permanent bases in the Gulf region.

In this regard, the administration's goal is to "have facilities available for the enhanced naval and air presence we hope to have in the area," the official said.

In another development, Egyptian diplomats arrive in Tel Aviv and Israeli officials travel to Cairo Sunday to start work at their countries' embassies in another big step toward normal relations after three decades of enmity. Reuters reported Saturday.

In line with the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty signed in Washington last March 26, officials

cials in Cairo said 12 Egyptian diplomats and staff members will take up their posts in Tel Aviv Sunday in preparation for the arrival of Ambassador-Designate Saad Murtada one week later.

At the same time an advance party of Israeli diplomats and other officials will arrive in Cairo amid tight security to open their embassy in a two-story villa they have rented in Cairo's fashionable Dokki district.

Police are on 24-hour duty around the embassy, which is near the now-closed offices of the Palestine Liberation Organization and a hotel housing women students from Arab countries.

Closed-circuit television monitors have been installed, the Cairo weekly magazine *October* reported.

Israeli Ambassador-Designate Eliehu Ben Elissar is to present his credentials to President Anwar Sadat on Feb. 26, a day after Murtada is received by Israeli President Yitzhak Navon in Tel Aviv.

The Egyptian mission will be in a Tel Aviv hotel until suitable premises for the embassy are found.

The PLO shut its Cairo offices following the signing of the peace treaty last year.

The PLO and all Arab countries except Sudan, Oman and Somalia severed relations with Egypt in protest against the peace pact.

The exchange of ambassadors follows Israel's completion of the first stage of withdrawal from the Sinai on Jan. 25, when Egypt regained control of two-thirds of the desert peninsula along a line running from El Arish in the north to Ras-Muhammad in the south.

Sinai will be fully recovered by Egypt in two years when Israel pulls back to the international boundaries of 1948.

Land travel between the two countries began last month and the first regular air travel service is to start next month.

Earlier this week, Israel and Israel initiated an agreement under which the Israeli El Al airline and Egypt's privately-run Lotus travel firm will each operate two flights a week between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

## Gaza Strip shattered by bombs; one killed in latest hostilities

GAZA CITY, Occupied Gaza Strip, Feb.

16 (AP) — Two bombs rocked occupied Gaza Strip Saturday killing one Israeli and wounding six other persons. Witnesses and military sources reported.

It was the second killing in less than three weeks, and Gaza Mayor Rashad Shawa said "the situation is very, very tense."

Shortly before noon, a man tossed a hand grenade at an Israeli car in downtown Gaza, killing an Israeli passenger and wounding three others.

The military immediately clamped a curfew on the town and began a hunt. As the search was getting underway a second explosion hit the district, wounding three more

persons, including an Arab policeman.

"I heard an explosion and shooting," said an Arab informant over the phone from his home in the area. Army troops are patrolling the streets with loud

## As well as oil supplies

# Japanese envoy to air Soviet threat

By Timothy Sisley

JEDDAH, Feb. 16 — The apparent threat to peace of the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan will be a major subject of discussions between Saudi Arabian officials and a special envoy of the Japanese prime minister

**Next week**

## OPEC panel will meet

VIENNA, Feb. 16 (SPA) — The OPEC Long-Range Strategy Committee will meet in London next week to discuss the future of demand and supply in the oil market. A report will be presented to OPEC's summit conference in Baghdad in the Autumn.

OPEC here said that the report discusses improving cooperation between producers

in two weeks.

A former foreign minister, Sunao Sonoda, is to visit the Kingdom, probably between March 1 and 4, on a tour of the Gulf. He will also go to the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait, and possibly Oman. His agenda is not

finally fixed, but he is expected to meet Crown Prince Fahd, Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani and Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer. He may also see Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Alqasibi and Commerce Minister Dr. Soliman A. Solaiman.

The visit has been billed as being in search of security of oil supplies, and the question must certainly come up. Japan is now taking 1.3 million barrels a day, or 30 per cent of total consumption, from the Kingdom. Iran is supplying a fairly stable 520,000 barrels a day, 120,000 barrels down from the level of 18 months ago. Japan is only too conscious of being geographically and culturally distant from the Western powers, and perhaps fears being the first to suffer from any new disruption of supplies.

In return for stability of supply, Japan can point to firm evidence of involvement in Saudi Arabia's development that goes beyond just selling cars. In 1976 there were 750 Japanese working here; last year the figure had grown to 3,500. That is dwarfed by the American or British presence, not to mention the Korean, but confidence is felt. With the signing late last year of the final agreement on a joint venture methanol plant for Jubail and the imminent interim agreement on an ethylene plant, a commitment to the export of technology is being made.

During 1978 Japanese exports here rose 38.9 percent to \$3.254 billion. No figures are available for last year, but it is likely that another increase will be shown. The Kingdom's imports of Japanese cars went up, and the fall of the yen against the dollar and the riyal stimulated Japanese sales.

### Foreign teacher rule

JEDDAH, Feb. 16 — The Ministry of Education has asked education directorates, schools and its departments for explanations about foreign teachers breaking contracts.

### In all schools

## Corporal punishment forbidden

RIYADH, Feb. 16 (SPA) — Corporal punishment has been banned in all schools, it was learnt Saturday.

The Ministry of Education has sent instructions to all educational zones and control offices in the Kingdom. The note said that corporal punishment produced incalculable moral effects, especially on pupils who need of compassionate parental care, a secure

atmosphere for learning and integrated development.

The Ministry urged educational zones to start a public awareness campaign through various schools to make parents and guardians see the necessity of treating their children gently. Anyone giving corporal punishment will be liable to disciplinary measures.

### Saudi Comment

By Hassan Gazzaz

Al Medina

By Abdulla Khayyat

Al Jizirah

A few days ago we reported in this newspaper that orders had been given not to demolish any property before payment of compensation had actually been made.

As a matter of fact few other topics have been discussed with greater enthusiasm than demolition and compensation. Before the Royal Decree was issued, municipalities used to demolish first and pay later. The problem was that payment usually took very long and landlords found themselves unfairly treated because by the time their money arrived the price of land might have risen several times. The intervening period was sometimes a few years.

I think it is time that the authorities paid special attention to the question of delayed payment. There are many who have not yet received compensation despite the long delay and the fact that their homes or other properties have already been erased for development.

The government is very concerned about compensating property owners, and that believes that demolition is necessary to make space for traffic but payment should be made quickly so that no harm is done.

## 3 policemen killed in Turkish violence

IZMIR, Turkey, Feb. 16 (Agencies) — Three policemen were killed in gun battles between security agents and leftist militants Saturday in this violence-plagued Aegean coastal city, police said.

A police spokesman said scores of others, both civilians and police, were wounded in clashes that spread to the slum areas of Izmir, the site of a major NATO base with some 4,000 U.S. personnel and dependents.

The government forces of 3,000 policemen and soldiers met stiff resistance from leftist militants opposed to the three-month-old minority government of Premier Suleyman Demirel, police said.

Security agents trying to flush out leftists from their hideouts in six outlying areas of Izmir came under the hail of gunfire that included automatic weapons.

Governor Nazmi Cengelci imposed a 24-hour curfew on the city's shanty-town area where the fierce battle erupted after a week of sporadic fighting. Thousands of shops remained closed in this resort of 1.2 million people and the state radio appealed for blood donations.

Police cars equipped with loudspeakers were patrolling the city, ordering residents to stay home.

Witnesses said groups of leftists were seen digging trenches on a hill overlooking the city. Police said the trenches were actually traps designed to check the advance of armored vehicles.

The fierce battle came on the seventh day of sporadic clashes between police and the leftists, triggered by the police storming of a state-run thread factory occupied by extremist left-wing workers. The fighting until Friday had left one person dead and several wounded.

Police said they have arrested 30 militants

trying to take over the school building. Among them were four women armed with long-range rifles.

Police Friday detained 1,500 workers who had refused to heed a call to leave the plant and surrender. Reports said police had seized four pistols, bombs and dynamite sticks and scores of sharp instruments in the factory.

In Ankara, Demirel called for stern measures to deal with law-breaking state workers, declaring that the state "cannot feed its own worst enemies."

In a circular to all state agencies and radio broadcasts, the premier said any government employee collaborating with terrorists would be fired.

The government also called for stepped up vigilance to prevent any explosives used in construction fields or mines from falling into hands of the terrorists.

Martial law has been in force for the past 14 months in 19 of Turkey's 67 provinces. Political terrorism, constantly escalating since 1970, now sweeps the entire country and has claimed 3,000 lives in the last two years.

Meanwhile, former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit ruled out the possibilities of a military coup or civil war in Turkey and was Friday quoted as saying that foreign aid could help end the crisis.

Ecevit told the Bonn *BildZeitung* there was a simple reason why what he called terrorism would not escalate into a civil conflict.

"The masses are peaceful and want peace. The terrorists are isolated," he said.

Ecevit rejected the idea of an imminent military takeover and said: "The army has never set up a military government. It has never even tried."

On Turkey's chances of avoiding bankruptcy, he said: "With sufficient help we shall be out of the crisis in a few years."



VIOLENCE: A scene from the violence-plagued Turkish city of Izmir where clashes between leftist militants and security forces have been going on for seven days. Saturday, three policemen were reported killed.

## Demirel betting on West aid to solve economic problems

ANKARA, Feb. 16 (OFNS) — Turkey is reeling under the hammer blows of Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel's new economic policy, which started off on Jan. 24 with a 33 per cent devaluation.

The resulting price rises are staggering, covering every conceivable consumer item from fuel to toilet paper. Last week meat went up by about 60 per cent (and will go higher). Newsprint has gone up by about 400 per cent, to the horror of Turkish publishers.

Public reaction has been remarkably passive. Whether it will remain so is the big political question.

The price rises are only the headline-hitting part of a planned restructuring of the economy, bolder and more comprehensive than anything previously attempted. It has won a lot of praise from businessmen, bankers and diplomats (but not from the man in the street).

Demirel's strategy is based on several simple principles. First, he accepts that Turkey has no option but to take the IMF medicine; hence the drastic devaluation, and other classic austerity measures.

Second, as a champion of *Laissez-faire* economics, he believes that the private sector should be boosted at the expense of the often inefficient state economic enterprises. Third, he wants to open up the country to foreign investment, especially from the West.

A "foreign capital decree" offers foreign companies the prospect of investing in a wide range of commercial operations from which in the past they were virtually excluded. Special inducements are being dangled in front of Arab countries and Iran.

Fourth, Demirel plans radical revision of the country's outmoded tax structure. To offset the hardships resulting from the austerity measures advocated by the IMF, the lower-paid will be exempted from income tax, but the controversial tax bill may take a long time to pass through parliament. Meanwhile, the price rises hurt more and more every day.

The final brushstroke of Demirel's grand design is the most significant of all: Turkey plans to become a full member of the European Economic Community as soon as possible.

Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen announced in Brussels recently that Turkey would make a formal application later this year. Well-placed sources in Ankara have hinted that Erkmen's bombshell may have been a maneuver to force the EEC to deal

urgently with Turkey's claims and with its economic problems.

It is openly acknowledged here that the motive for membership is political rather than economic; Turkey fears Greece (which joins the EEC next year) will use its influence to Turkey's detriment.

Regardless of the timing of the Turkish application, Demirel is advertising to the world that his government wants to belong to the West. In return he expects the West to rush through further aid to solve Turkey's immediate economic crisis.



Suleyman Demirel

## Jordan, Morocco seek U.N. meeting on Israel settlements

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 16 (R) — Morocco and Jordan Friday night made separate requests for a Security Council meeting on Israeli settlement activities on the West Bank.

Ambassador Abdellatif Filali of Morocco, in a letter to Council President Peter Florin of East Germany, referred specifically to the "grave and disturbing situation" created by recent Israeli measures in the town of Hebron.

The Israeli government, in a policy departure, last Sunday announced there was no impediment to Jewish settlers moving into

### McHenry leaves for Amman visit

BEIRUT, Feb. 16 (AP) — American U.N. Ambassador Donald McHenry said Saturday he will meet with Jordanians of Palestinian descent during his scheduled visit to Jordan.

McHenry departed Beirut for Amman as part of a two-week seven-nation tour that has taken him to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Lebanon.

"We'll meet with a number of Jordanians, including some of Palestinian descent," McHenry told reporters at Beirut International Airport at the end of his one-day visit here.

Hebron. Hitherto, Israelis have settled near, but not in, West Bank Arab towns.

Filali said he was acting on behalf of the representatives of the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, who held a closed-door meeting here earlier Friday to discuss the situation in Hebron.

Ambassador Hazem Nusseibeh of Jordan, in his letter to the council president, referred generally to the "ongoing relentless Israeli colonization of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories" in disregard of council resolutions.

The council is expected to hold consultations Tuesday on the two requests.

McHenry reiterated the U.S. position that it will not deal with members of Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization until the PLO recognizes Israel and accepts U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, the basis for the American-sponsored Camp David accords.

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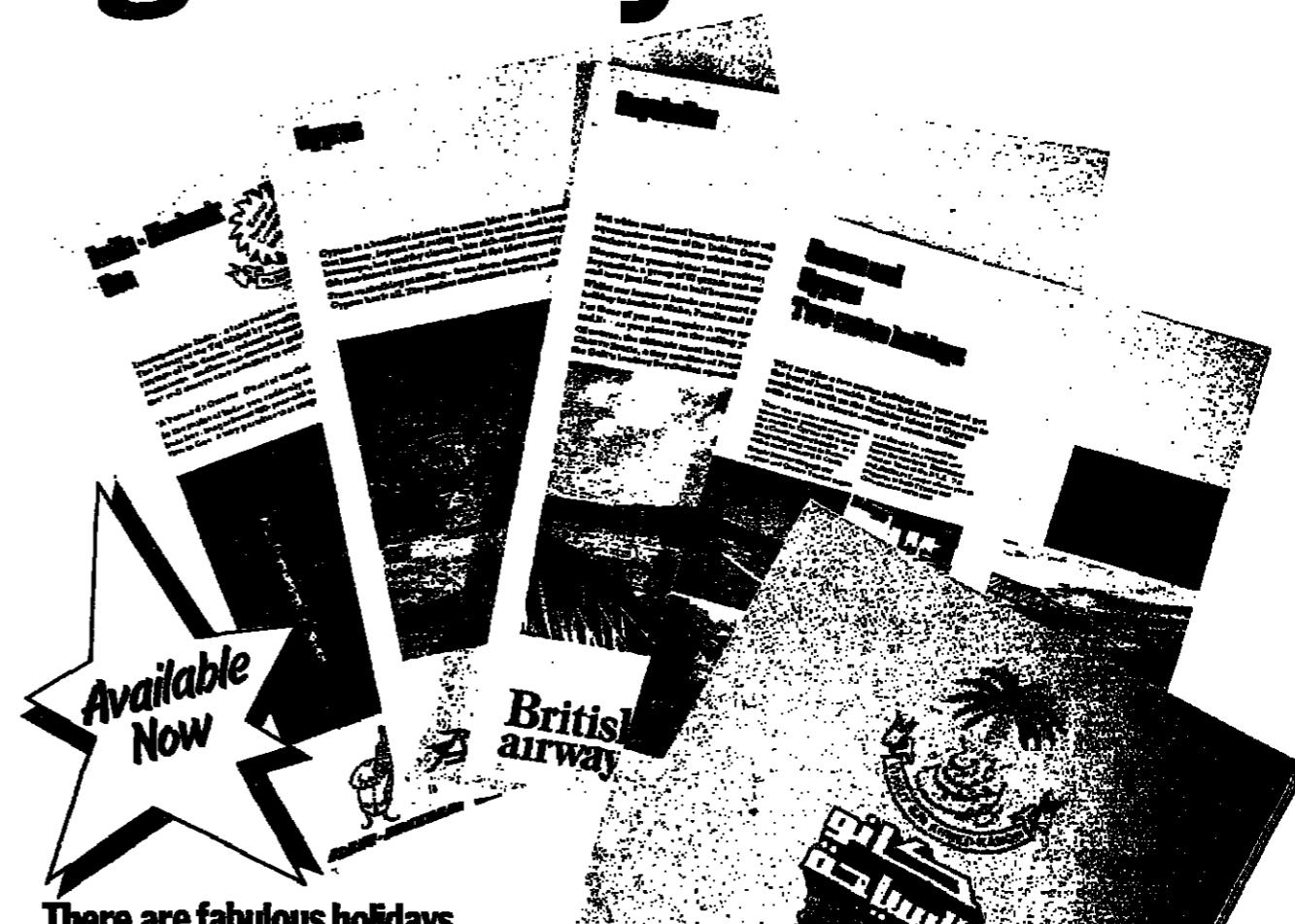
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## King Hussein plans visit to Romania

AMMAN, Feb. 16 (R) — King Hussein of Jordan will visit Romania later this month at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu, it has been announced.

A royal palace statement Friday gave no details about the date or duration of the visit or of the talks the Jordanian monarch will have with Romanian leaders.

But officials said the talks were expected to cover bilateral relations and international problems with special reference to the Middle East.

Romania is the only East European country which maintained its diplomatic relations with Israel. Other Communist states severed their relations during the Arab-Israeli war of 1967.

Romania is reported to be keen to achieve peace in the Middle East and Ceausescu visited Syria and other Arab countries last year.

There have been reports of Romanian mediation efforts to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

## U.S. trade team arrives in Cairo to discuss aid

CAIRO, Feb. 16 (R) — U.S. director of the Office of Management and Budget James McIntyre arrived Friday with a 28-man delegation for talks on bilateral economic relations.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said McIntyre will meet President Anwar Sadat, Egyptian Prime minister Mustapha Khalil, Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and other officials during his three-day visit.

"He is here to learn about Egyptian economic development plans and the extent of U.S. financial and technical aid needed," the spokesman said.

"U.S. aid to Egypt at present totals more than \$1 billion a year.

He arrived here from Israel where, reports said, he completed a similar mission.

**Leftists hold about 700 hostages****Salvador sizzles in unrest**

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Feb. 16 (UPI) — Young Left-wing demonstrators shouting "long live the revolution" marched through the streets of this capital on Friday, demanding an end to government repression and the release of political prisoners.

Approximately 250 marchers, members of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc, met at the government's agricultural development bank and chanted slogans of

support to some 50 bloc members who seized the building Thursday and claim they hold 450 persons — mostly employees — hostage inside.

Meanwhile, a large pro-government rally called by the Christian Democratic Party failed to materialize, and only about 600 persons showed up in front of the presidential palace. The Christian Democrats have two party members on the five-man ruling milit-

**Cambodia, Vietnam fighting briefly spills into Thailand**

BANGKOK, Feb. 16 (AP) — Fighting between Vietnamese-led forces and Cambodian Khmer Rouge spilled one kilometer into Thailand Thursday morning but withdrew when the Thais fired warning artillery shots in their direction, the Thai supreme command said.

The forces pulled back inside Cambodia after about a half hour inside Thailand, after the Thais also sent up a spotter plane with a loudspeaker announcing in both Cambodian and Vietnamese: "You are in that territory."

After their withdrawal, they continued fighting, and the battle continued Friday, the supreme command said.

The engagement took place about 30 kilometers north of Ban Laem, which is in Chanthaburi province some 300 kilometers

southeast of Bangkok. The area is a stronghold for the Khmer Rouge guerrillas, who are loyal to former Premier Pol Pot.

The crossover into Thailand, across the poorly marked border in heavy forest and scrubland, is the kind of territorial violation in "hot pursuit" that the Thais worry could involve their own troops into the Cambodian war.

But the supreme command spokesman indicated that the border violation was unintentional, and said the warring forces pulled back into Cambodia once it had been pointed out to them.

Meanwhile, sharp fighting earlier this month just inside Cambodia near Aranyaprathet, north of Chatuburi, has tapered off in recent days, the supreme command said.

A hostage peering through a bank window said there were about 450 hostages inside, but police and other authorities refused to confirm the figure.

Later, the demonstrators marched to the city's water and sewage administration building which about 100 bloc members seized earlier in the week. They were said to be holding 240 employees hostage inside.

A spokesman for the bloc said the rebels seized the building to demand that the government begin constructing running water and sewage facilities to the shanty-towns surrounding most of the Salvadoran capital.

Continuing their two-mile march, the demonstrators moved to the metropolitan cathedral, which bloc members also occupy.

Across town, another leftist group called the February 28 Popular League continued holding two hostages in the Spanish embassy seized last week to demand the release of 16 alleged political prisoners.

The government released five, but the whereabouts of the five others was still not known.

**Following removal of prime minister****Polish to see government shakeup**

WARSAW, Feb. 16 (R) — A major government shakeup will follow the surprise removal of Polish Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz and the sacking of three other top politburo members.

Jaroszewicz, who had been prime minister since 1970, lost his job and all his party posts in a dramatic move Thursday at the end of Poland's eighth post-war Communist Party congress.

No such upheaval had taken place in previous congresses, which are designed primarily as showcase meetings.

But dire economic problems caused a power struggle in the higher echelons of the party and forced its leaders to make a bold break with the past. The changes at the top, which left party leader Edward Gierk in what appeared to be a stronger position, were aimed primarily at stemming disaffection at all levels in the country over the recent disastrous economic performance.

The government of Jaroszewicz came under incessant fire during the five-day congress for its shortcomings, and in what was a coldly calculated ploy the 70-year-old former premier was not given a chance to reply to his critics.

The party, which says it guides but does not govern, also accepted its share of the blame for the poor performance of the economy which last year registered an unprecedented negative growth rate.

KEQ politburo member and former Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, who was in charge of the party's overall economic strategy, was also sacked.

One of Gierk's close friends and collaborators, Edward Babiuch, 53, is expected

to take over the premiership during a special session of Parliament on Monday.

An official announcement said parliament would discuss "changes in the composition of the council of ministers."

Party sources said they expected changes in

a number of key ministries, particularly those governing the economy, and also in senior managerial posts.

Babiuch, who started his working life as a miner, is known to be an open-minded and pragmatic administrator.

**Economic summit to be held****African organizations struggle for unity**

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 16 (Agencies) — Foreign Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in Addis Ababa, have set the dates for a heads of state summit meeting, to be held in Lagos, Nigeria.

Addis Ababa radio, in a broadcast monitored here Friday, said the summit, to discuss mainly economic issues, will be held April 8-29. It will be preceded by a meeting of African Foreign Ministers to be held April 5-27.

During discussions at the closed-door meeting in the Ethiopian capital, delegates voiced concern over the fact that Afro-Arab cooperation has been restricted to a political nature.

The conference resolved that since economic cooperation between African and Arab nations is imperative, the OAU secretary-general, in conjunction with the current chairman of the council of ministers,

**U.S. relations with S. Africa deteriorating**

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 16 (Agencies) — South Africa's race laws stopped a Cape Town couple as they were about to get married this week.

When widowed mother-of-six Xan Green arrived at a local magistrate's office to marry Aubrey Joose, a white man with whom she has lived for three years, the magistrate examined her "book of life" — identity papers specifying race vital to all south Africans — and found she had been reclassified from white to coloured last year.

As the country's apartheid laws forbid mixed marriages, he turned the couple away. Green has lived all her life as a white. This situation is one reason that Donald F. McHenry, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, listed American support of South Africa as one of three major issues that kept Washington at odds with the Third World, and he said such ties are now "considerably" strained.

"It would be misleading if I were to suggest to you that we have come to grips to that particular problem (racial segregation) or that a solution is imminent the black diplomat told a group of about 30 academic and journalists at the cultural center in Cairo Thursday after concluding two days of talks with Egyptian officials.

"Nevertheless, we have made it clear that the relations between the United States and South Africa would not improve, that indeed they would deteriorate unless the white minority regime of Pretoria "demonstrated progress towards full political participation and help its citizens," McHenry added.

"In factual terms, not only have we not had the progress in our relations as most of you know, (but) there has been considerable deterioration," McHenry said.

should confer with their counterparts in the Arab League to fix a date for a meeting between the two organizations to discuss the issue.

The Central African Republic and Chad said they would raise the issue of French military assistance to Tunisia at an OAU summit in Sierra Leone in June. France supplied transport aircraft and helicopters to Tunisia following an attack on the Tunisian mining town of Gafsa Jan. 27 in which at least 45 persons were killed. Tunisia blamed Libya for the attack.

OAU spokesman Peter Onu said the coun-

cil had asked top officials to prepare a report on the issue so current OAU chairman, President William Tolbert of Liberia, could "use his good offices to find a solution to the conflict."

Meanwhile, OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo said the organization had decided a new strategy was needed on South Africa and had asked a committee to devise one.

Speaking to reporters at the end of a 10-day closed meeting of the OAU Council of Ministers, Kodjo said, "We feel that in spite of the apparent changes the situation in

South Africa is actually worsening.

The council said it was necessary that the liberation movements should redouble their efforts and work together in solidarity and harmony in the struggle against apartheid."

He said the OAU committee of 19 had been asked to devise a new strategy.

The committee channels aid to the so-called "front-line" states of Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Angola, which provide bases and support for Southern African black guerrilla movements.

The OAU has repeatedly urged the two South African nationalist movements it supports, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress, to unite. The two are fighting a low key guerrilla campaign against the Pretoria administration.

Spain kicks out Soviet officials for spy activities

MADRID, Feb. 16 (R) — A Soviet diplomat, asked to leave Spain for alleged espionage, left for home Saturday less than 24 hours after a Soviet airline official was exiled as a suspected spy.

Anatoli Krassilnikov, second secretary at the Soviet embassy, was asked to leave because of "problems related to state security," official sources said. They did not elaborate.

He flew out on a scheduled Aeroflot flight to Moscow at 1000 (0900 GMT).

When asked about alleged Soviet espionage, an embassy staff member accompanying the diplomat to the airport said, "But what is there to spy on in Spain?"

Oleg Suranov, director of Aeroflot's Madrid office, was expelled Friday after being found with Spanish military equipment following months of surveillance by the authorities, the Spanish government said.

Six Soviet officials have now been publicly ordered out of Spain since the two countries restored full diplomatic relations three years ago.

The Soviet embassy in Madrid protested Suranov's arrest, saying it was provocative and "a clear attempt to complicate Spanish-Soviet relations." The four Russians previously ordered out of Spain were placed aboard regular Aeroflot flights to Moscow.

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## *Heiden wins first gold* U.S. skaters' hopes dashed by injury

LAKE PLACID, Feb. 16 (AP) — While the United States, the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic mined gold medals Friday, the dream of Olympic gold for U.S. figure skaters Tai Babilonia and Randy Gardner is over, shattered by a disastrous injury that forced the couple out of the pairs competition.

The hard-driving, powerful legs of Eric Heiden and Leah Mueller have produced America's first medals at the problem-plagued Winter Games.

Heiden, who could leave these games with five speed skating golds, pocketed no. 1 with an awesome performance in the 500-meter event. That came after Mueller, produced America's first medal, taking the second place silver behind the GDR's Karin Enke in the women's 500. Heiden, the 21-year-old flash from Madison, Wisconsin, was to go after his second medal Saturday in the 5,000-meter race.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union continued to mine cross country skiing gold with Caisa Smetanina taking the women's 5-kilometer event. It was the second Russian gold in what

could develop into a seven-race Nordic sweep for the Soviets.

Gardner, who suffered a groin injury two weeks ago and reinjured himself earlier this week, fell twice in practice before Friday night's short program and the couple was forced to withdraw from a long-anticipated showdown with the Russian champions.

The medal performances supplied an element of excitement in the games which, until Friday, had been more memorable for chaos and confusion than athletic achievement.

Transportation for spectators and competitors remained sporadic at best, but there was a marked improvement in the medal ceremonies, which had been something of a fiasco earlier.

Heiden launched his assault on the

Olympic record book in an exciting match race with Russian Evgeni Kulikov. The two were paired in the same heat of the 500. Kulikov was the Olympic and world record-holder in the event and Heiden knew the Soviet was the skater he had to beat.

"It was nice to race with him," the 21-year-old American said. "You know where

you stand with him. I expected him to be one of the toughest."

The showdown was a race to behold. Kulikov led after 100 meters but Heiden caught him in the backstretch and the two men dueled stride for stride in a brutal battle for the lead. Then came the break. Kulikov slipped ever so slightly approaching the final turn. He steadied himself almost immediately but in that instant, Heiden sprung into the lead.

"Those last three strokes coming out of the turn really did it," the American star said. "I felt it had a slingshot effect."

Driving his skates into the ice, Heiden shot in front and finished in 38.03 seconds, more than a second better than Kulikov's old Olympic record of 39.17. The Russian also beat his old mark with 38.37 for the silver. The bronze went to Lieue De Boer of the Netherlands in 38.48.

"I think I would have won if I had been working with my head instead of my feet," said the disappointed Kulikov.

Heiden's gold came after Mueller put America on the medal scoreboard with her silver in the women's 500. The gold went to Enke, the 18-year-old woman whose sudden success has baffled most observers of the sport.

Until two years ago, Enke was a figure skater, and not a very successful one either. Illness caused her to turn to speed skating and she unexpectedly grabbed the world sprint championship last weekend at West Allis before claiming her Olympic Gold here in the record time of 41.78.

"I'm not fully aware of what's happened to me," she said.

Mueller, who won a silver in the 1,000 at Innsbruck in 1976, was excited about her second Olympic medal, achieved in 42.26, especially since it was rather unexpected. She had given up competitive skating two years ago to support the efforts of her husband, speed skater Peter Mueller. Only an Olympic job opportunity program that permitted time off for training, allowed her to continue to skate. Now she's glad she did.

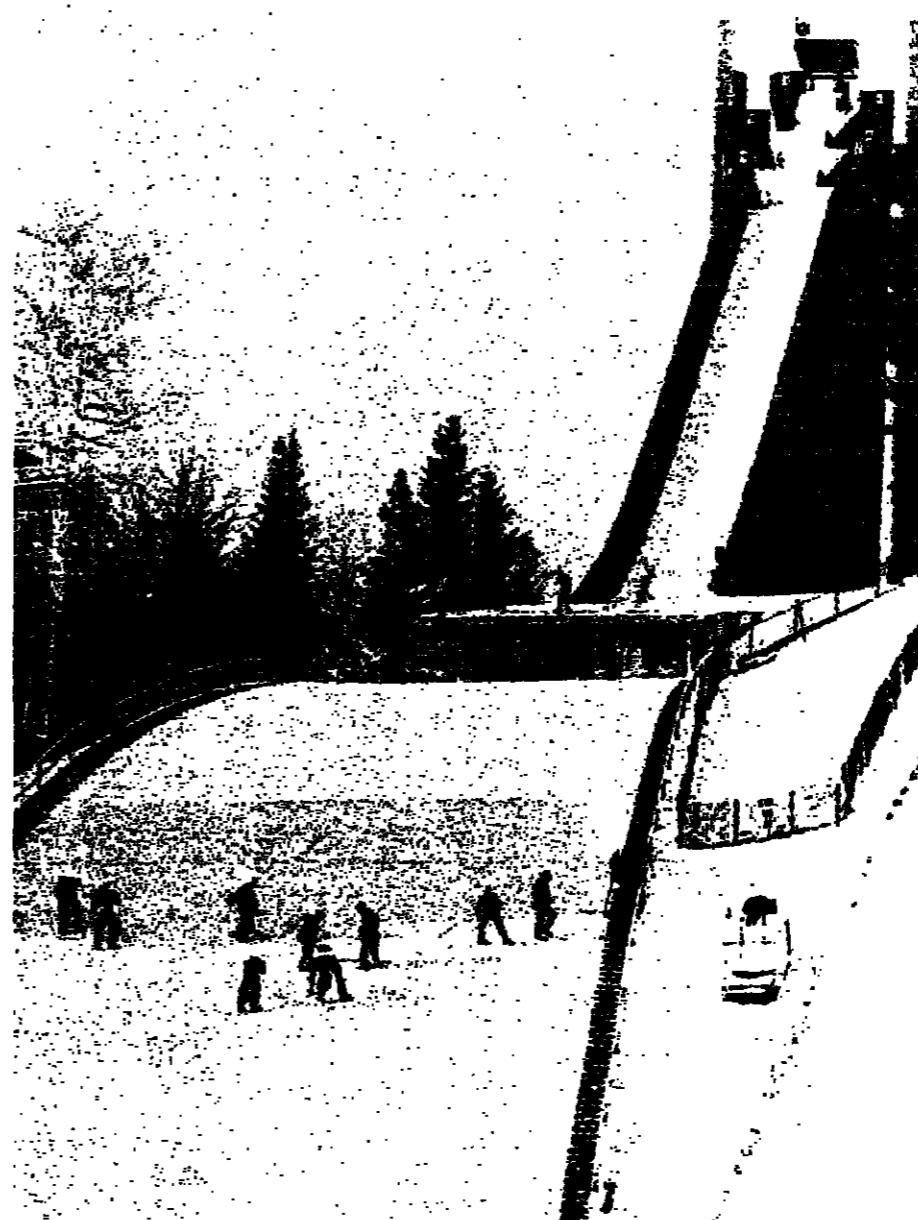
The bronze went to Natalia Petrusyeva of the Soviet Union in 42.42. All three medalists broke the Olympic mark of 42.76 set by America's Shelly Young in 1976.

In the women's 5-kilometer cross-country skiing, Smetanina was timed in 15 minutes 6.92 seconds to dethrone the 1976 and 1978 Olympic and world champion, Helena Takalo of Finland.

Takalo was a badly beaten eighth with the silver medal going to Hilkka Riihivuori of Finland in 15:11.96 and Keta Jerivo of Czechoslovakia taking the bronze in 15:23.44. The best American finisher in the event was Alison Owen-Spencer, who finished 22nd in 16:05.04.

Competition continued in the luge with Vera Zozulya of the Soviet Union again clocking the fastest time in her heat and virtually clinching the women's gold. But East German ace Detlef Guenther suffered a disastrous crash on the final curve of his run and Italy's Ernst Haspinger took over the men's lead. Both events were completed Saturday as was the two-man bobsled race. Switzerland's Erich Schaefer set a course record and shot into the lead in the first two runs of the event Friday.

For the first time, competition held center stage, finally overshadowing the confusion that has reigned here since the games began.



**PACKING IT RIGHT:** Workers at the Lake Placid Winter Olympics have been busy preparing facilities before use by the athletes. Here, artificial snow is being flattened on the landing area for the giant 70 meter ramp ski jump.

## Winning ways regained Spurs run-and-gun over Bulls

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP) — Sometimes the worst coaching is too much coaching. "I blame myself for getting the team in a rut early in the season by slowing down the offense just because we went into a losing streak," says San Antonio coach Doug Moe.

Having seen the error of his ways, Moe told his team to go back to the run-and-gun style that it used in winning the National Basketball Association Central Division title last season, and the Spurs outran the Chicago Bulls for a 131-124 victory Friday night.

Moe called the game "a classic example of what we can do when we return to our basic game of run-and-shoot."

Chicago kept pace for three quarters and led 96-95, but a 12-point flurry by Spurs forward Kevin Restani in a five-minute span of the fourth quarter proved decisive. A layup and two free throws by Restani put the game out of reach at 120-113 with 1 1/2 minutes to play.

In other NBA games, the Milwaukee Bucks beat the Houston Rockets 114-103, the Phoenix Suns beat the Washington Bullets 116-104, the Philadelphia 76ers topped the Detroit Pistons 114-104, the Golden State Warriors trounced the Indiana Pacers 118-107, the Boston Celtics beat the Port-

land Trail Blazers 106-91, the Los Angeles Lakers defeated the Kansas City Kings 114-100 and the Denver Nuggets downed the Atlanta Hawks 111-98.

- George Gervin led the Spurs with 28 points while Rookie David Greenwood scored 30 for Chicago.

Milwaukee won its sixth in a row since obtaining help from center Bob Lanier, who scored 21 points, including four in the last 96 seconds. Houston was limited to 19 points in the final period and was outscored 20-7 in the last 5:38 as its five-game winning streak ended.

Phoenix led Milwaukee after three quarters and built the margin to as many as 15 points in the final period. Len Robinson led the way with 26 points, 15 in the second half. Julius Erving tallied 29 points for Philadelphia, which scored the last 12 points of the game, 10 of them from the foul line, to beat Detroit.

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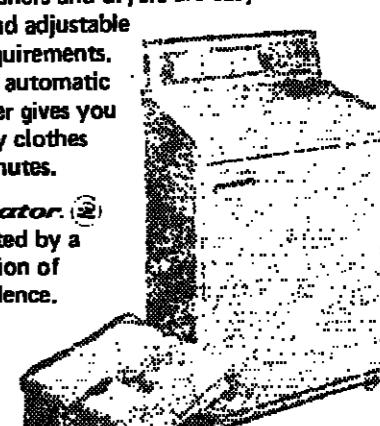
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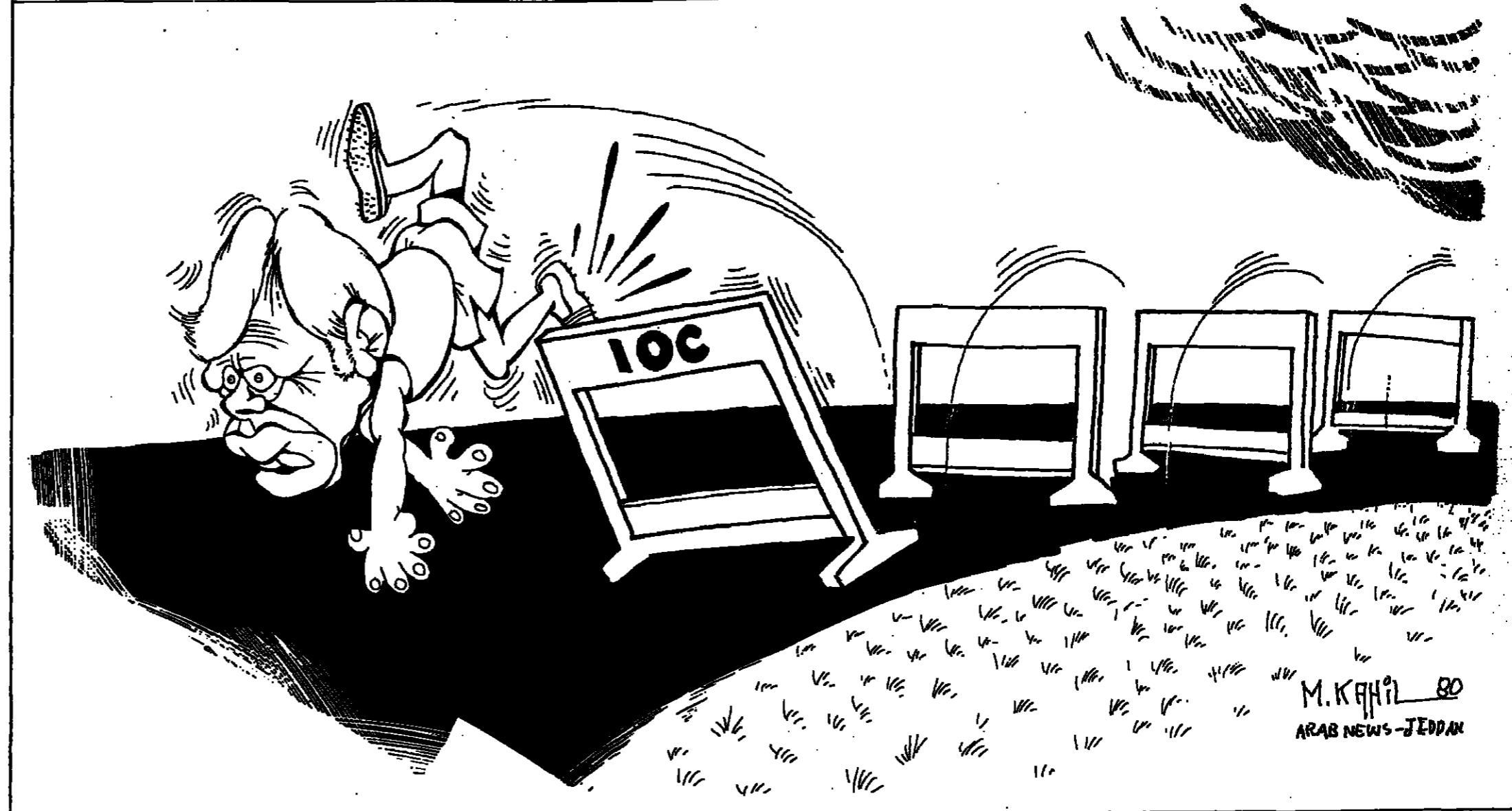
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## Islam: A force that can challenge the superpowers (II)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a four-part series). By Bernd Debusmann BEIRUT —

One foot in the Islamic past and one in today's computer age, the countries of the Muslim world are facing problems which affect the fabric of their societies.

Progress based on such technology invariably dilutes the traditional Muslim culture. Modernization tends to be accompanied by such side effects as the desert city of Dubai's ice-drink or the planned replica of Harrods, the luxury London department store, in Jeddah. "We don't need such junk," said a young teacher in the Gulf. "Once, the Arab was proud of his austere way of life. Now he is running after hi-fi equipment, digital watches, and air-conditioned American cars."

The fundamentalist students holding the American hostages in the U.S. embassy in Tehran rarely miss an opportunity to deplore the decadence inflicted on Iran by the United States, "the mother of corruption."

In many areas, Muslim distrust of "imperialism" led by the U.S. was fuelled in the aftermath of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, when commentators on both sides of the political spectrum pointed out that the West opposed Islam in Iran and backed it in Afghanistan.

The Afghan affair increased Muslim wariness of both power blocs and deepened Muslim fears of being caught in a superpower conflict at the expense of smaller nations.

A meeting of 36 Islamic countries in the Pakistani capital of Islamabad last month condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan but at the same time warned against "the intensification of (super-power) rivalry and increased recourse to military intervention..."

The final communiqué of the Islamabad meeting stressed the "determination of the governments and peoples of member states to reject all forms and types of foreign occupation...and the race for spheres of influence, thereby strengthening the sovereignty of peoples and the independence of states."

Muslim countries are divided by geographical distance, from Morocco to Indonesia, as well as by different languages and economic interests.

Those who hold that Islam can become a powerful competitor of capitalism and Marxism point to the Hajj, the annual pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, as an example that the factors unifying the Muslim world are stronger than those dividing it.

In a strenuous ritual unchanged since the seventh century of the Western calendar, Muslims from all corners of the globe converge on the Plain of Arafa near Mecca every year to join in prayer. In 1979, more than two million Muslims made the pilgrimage.

It is one of the five pillars of Islam. The others are the declaration of faith that "there is no god but God and Muhammad is the messenger of God," the performance of prayers five times a day, the giving of alms, and the daylight fast during the Holy Month of Ramadan.

Most Muslims live in countries of the Third

World where Islam is usually associated with the fight against colonial rule, a major factor in the growth of the faith.

Africa is a case in point. Islam is considered the religion of social justice by wide sections of the young in tropical Africa — where Islam was introduced by Arab traders.

Prophet Muhammad's followers stormed out of the Arabian Peninsula in the seventh and eighth centuries and conquered an empire which spread from North Africa and Spain to the Middle East and India. Arab merchants carried Islam to black Africa and halfway across the world to Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. Now, about half of Africa's population of 450 million people is Muslim.

Over the centuries, Islam edged southward from North Africa through the Sahara desert to the Savannah belt and into parts of the equatorial jungle. The spread of Islam still continues.

To the West, one of the most astounding aspects of the Islamic revival is its impact on the young, who appear most deeply affected by orthodox thought.

The best-known youthful followers of fundamentalism are occupying the American embassy in Tehran, but Islam's attraction for the young is not restricted to Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic republic of Iran.

At recent student elections in Egyptian universities, fundamentalists won hands down. Similar results come from many other parts of the Muslim world.

In Syria, Jordan and Iraq, Westernized parents in

their forties report that their children object to such "corrupt" practices as the consumption of alcohol and listening to modern pop music.

Fundamentalist students are still a minority in most Islamic countries — but a minority as vocal as were the Western student protesters of the 1960s.

"My son started going to the mosque every day because his friends died," reported a Western-educated businessman in the Syrian capital of Damascus. At first I dismissed it as a passing phase.

"But now he has started criticizing me for drinking wine, working on Fridays, and taking the family to a mixed beach in summer. I'm no longer sure this is just a normal protest against parents. I am worried."

So are a number of leaders in Muslim countries where Islam is interpreted in a more relaxed fashion. In Tunisia, one of the most liberal Muslim countries, President Habib Bourguiba has already dropped a campaign against observance of the fast of Ramadan which, he said a few years ago, hindered efforts for the rapid development of the country.

Tunisia went further in establishing equality for women, but now long dresses and scarves are back in force, worn chiefly by the daughters of women who fought hard for the privilege to dress as they pleased.

Political leaders ascribe considerable significance to the youthful trend toward orthodoxy. In several key countries of the Islamic world, the majority of the population is under 21. — (R)

## working

action represented an important departure from past behavior.

"If they had been playing under the old rules," Legvold said, "they would have continued as they were going (propping up the Afghanistan Communists as best they could with aid and advisers), or they would have cut and run." Or perhaps even sent in Cubans — but not invaded.

So what explains the willingness of "these cautious old men," as William Hyland described them, to take this leap? Perhaps, speculated Hyland, an associate of Kissinger's and longtime Kremlinologist inside the government, those old men realized they were nearing "the end of their days" and said: "it's time to cash in the chips we've been accumulating."

Prof. Robert Tucker of Johns Hopkins University offered a similar idea. "What would you do?" Tucker asked. "if you were a rising power with pretensions, aspirations," and you saw a favorable moment for bold action? Tucker added that the Soviets must realize that the "correlation of forces" about what they talk so much is unusually favorable to them just now, and is likely to turn against them again in the 1980s, thanks to new initiatives undertaken in the West.

Hyland noted that there have been previous occasions when the Soviets decided to "pour it" in relations with the West. They did so after the U-2 incident, and in 1957, after the first Sputnik was launched, the Soviets walked out of the Geneva disarmament negotiations, Hyland recalled.

None of these speculations address directly the question of fundamental Soviet intentions. Kremlinologists have argued for years whether the Soviets seek to dominate the world, to achieve military superiority over the West, or simply to provide maximum possible security for their motherland while exploiting all targets of opportunity they encounter.

Bialer has suggested an answer to this question that may be helpful to amateurs: The Soviets hope to get military superiority and perhaps dominance, but they do not expect to succeed. They have a healthy respect for their own weaknesses and their rivals' strength.

That thought raises a baffling question about the invasion of Afghanistan. For many years, a cardinal element of Soviet policy has been to avoid moves that would push the Americans into making their best efforts — in military technology particularly. Though big and powerful, the Soviets do not have the economic base or the technical capability to match the United States in an all-out competition, as the race to the moon suggested. Yet Afghanistan could push America into a best effort, or at least a much better one.

It is clear that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is one of those turning points that define the beginning and ends of eras. In this case it was the era of Soviet-American detente that ended.

But what follows? Tense and difficult times, certainly. The Soviets will likely retreat from their position of unprecedented exposure to the outside world — one of the accomplishments of the detente era. They may tighten up at home and try to impose some discipline on their satellites, though it is unlikely they can do this discipline in Eastern Europe. (WP)

## A NEW HOPE FOR HOSTAGES

From recent utterances by President Carter and glosses on them by several of his advisers, it can be assumed that the plan for ending the crisis over the hostages held in the American embassy in Tehran has been accepted in the main by the Americans. The plan was submitted recently by Iranian President Bani-Sadr who had told the press that an American acceptance would ensure the departure of the hostages from Iran within 48 hours.

American sources, however, envisage a period of two weeks for solving the problem. It is felt in Washington that it would be unwise to allow the mood of optimism to get out of control since any reversal in the negotiations would reflect very badly on President Carter.

International relief at the imminent end of the crisis was marred by the sour note struck by the Persian language broadcast from Radio Moscow, harping on what it called "America's crimes" against Iran, and that country's lasting enmity to the "American imperialists." The Soviet Union, it is clear, is loath to see an end to this admirable cover for its own aggressive designs in the area.

The Soviet Union thus aligns itself with the intransigent stand of the students occupying the embassy, at a time when Bani-Sadr has criticized them. The intentions of most of them said were honorable, but their acts harm the Iranian nation as a whole.

The main item in the agreement is known to be the formation of an international commission to investigate the Iranian regime's charges against the former Shah's period of rule. The commission is expected to be convened under the aegis of the United Nations, which emphasizes both its impartiality and the solemnity of its purpose.

While the commission's task is expected to take months to complete, it is generally believed that it is the formation of the commission rather than its decision which will be instrumental in releasing the hostages and bringing this far from edifying episode to an end.

## saudi press review

Most newspapers Saturday led with stories from Afghanistan. In a front-page story that former Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan does not rule out the possibility of a war on the northern front, Al Jadid reported the gratitude of Saudi Arabia's help to Afghan Muslim fighters, but he said that the fighters received only verbal assistance from the United States. Al Nadwa said in its lead that the Lebanese government was to prepare a 5-point program for reaching an accord among the parties. Okaz led with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's prediction of an Israeli attack on Syria May 28.

Al Madina frontpaged Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yaman's reaffirmation in a Qatari newspaper that Saudi Arabia rejects any military alliance in the Gulf, nor does it favor the establishment of any

military bases. Al Nadwa reported in a front-page story that former Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan does not rule out the possibility of a war on the northern front.

Al Jadid gave front-page play to the U.S. Assistant Commerce Secretary's statement that the volume of trade exchange between Saudi Arabia and the U.S. has reached as high as \$13 billion. Okaz frontpaged the Human Rights Committee's call to the world to withdraw recognition of the present regime in Afghanistan. Al Jadid said in its lead that the Lebanese government was to prepare a 5-point program for reaching an accord among the parties.

In an editorial, Al Bilad dealt with Saudi Arabia's constant help to the freedom struggle of the Afghan Muslim fighters. It said the Kingdom's gesture of collective donations for the people of Afghanistan emanated from its unflinching faith in the everlasting ties of brotherhood among the Muslims, and added that aid to Afghanistan Muslims was a religious obligation and an act in defense of Islam. The paper urged the Islamic world to support the people of Afghanistan and to extend all possible assistance to enable them to confront the Soviet Union.

The paper said that the Euro-

pene states are anxious to remain strong American allies to ensure protection against the Communist ambitions. But this desire conflicts with attempts to maintain ties with Eastern Europe. The Soviet Union, however, watches the situation and will certainly try to create dissension among the Western world to serve its own interests, said the paper.

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Al Nadwa also dealt with the Lebanese situation and tried to bring home the point that the cause of all trouble in the country was the incapability of the Lebanese to solve their problem by themselves. The paper wondered how long the peacekeeping force of Syria would bear the responsibility of errors committed by the Lebanese leadership.

Dwelling on the prevailing political situation in Lebanon, Okaz said it was a delicate time for that country to fill the security gap. Success in this direction can be achieved when the Lebanese themselves come on a common accord and work unitedly to defend their country and to restore its security and stability.

Israel, being a basic source of the Lebanese crisis, will not hesitate to prevent the achievement of a cherished accord among the Lebanese, the paper said.

Al Nadwa also dealt with the

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Muslims to seize control. "The armies of socialism march only in one direction," a Soviet observer to an American recently, implying that the Soviets could not let an avowedly Marxist-Leninist regime go down the drain.

But the argument that somehow the Soviets had

invade Afghanistan finds little support among professional Kremlinologists. There is widespread agreement in that fraternity that whatever the pressure they felt, the Soviets had to realize that their

الجنة من الأمل



Rare photographs of bedu women, for which Bonfils used backdrops painted with palms.



## Brought to light by a bomb

By Jean Grant

DHAHRAN — A vast collection of 19th century photographs of the Middle East, only recently found after a bomb explosion at Harvard, is soon to tour the Arabian Peninsula and the Levant.

The photographs uncovered by Dr. Carney Gavin, curator of Harvard's Semitic Museum (HSM), show pilgrims in 1885 from the Moluccas, Sumatra, India, Burma, Java, Zanzibar, Basra; they show the ruins of the Orient, bedu tribes and desert landscapes. They are priceless work of art and invaluable historical documents.

Seized by American military authorities at the end of World War II, the golden-hued pictures of pilgrims were sequestered by the Japanese government. Gavin believes that the Germans may have turned them over to the Japanese before the war. How they found their way to the HSM is anybody's guess, but they were still stamped "classified" when Gavin came upon them.

Gavin, who recently passed through

years, contained 28,000 stunning photographs of the Near East. Protected for a century against light and climatic change, these first accurate images of the Arab world were in mint condition. Bought soon after the museum was founded in 1889, the prints were hastily catalogued and consigned to oblivion.

Included in the collection are 800 large-toned prints of the work of French photographer Félix Bonfils, who traveled in the Levant and Egypt in the 1870s. Bonfils took impressions of the Pyramids and the temples of Nubia, 32 views of Damascus and all the wonders of "this enchanted region." But far from confining himself to monumental remains as did so many of the other early photographers, Bonfils recorded everyday life in Ottoman times: souk scenes in Damascus; water carriers and mosaic artisans; and merchants of the Levant with their white umbrellas raised against the broiling sun.

The West was hungry for images of the East. The lithographs of David Roberts and of Comte Leon de Laborde were immensely

of these men and women with their searching gazes is undeniable. Here are cultural roots should the search for identity grip the Arab world as it has the West. "What greater gift could be given," asks Gavin, "than to share into the eyes of ancestors?"

Another use for early photographs is in restoration, whether of Ottoman palaces or ruins far more ancient. In Amman, a Bonfils 1871 panorama of the Roman forum of Philadelphia has helped the Jordanians restore the monument now swallowed up by the city. Early prints of the city of Jerash were also useful since the appropriation by farmers of ancient stones for building or for lime fertilizers made it hard to determine what the monumental complex originally looked like.

Yet another use of photographs is political. Gavin is proud to have tipped off the Jordanian government to the existence of photographs taken by a Bavarian unit of the Imperial German Air Force, seconded in 1917 to the Ottoman garrison of Jerusalem. These record every square inch of the contested land of Palestine. After 1948, plots of land owned by Arab farmers were occupied by Israel and land title records destroyed. These aerial photographs, which can be greatly enlarged, were taken while the Bavarians were retreating before Allenby's advance.

The Jordanians have ordered three copies of them from the War Museum of Munich where the glass plate negatives are stored. Early field photography in the Middle East was a strenuous and dangerous undertaking. Cameramen worked with liquid collodion which could boil in the desert heat while they worked in portable wicker darkrooms.

Even today, there remains some danger in handling old film. Between the wars, non-safety film was used. One and a half years ago, some of this film blew up in spontaneous combustion at Eastman House in Rochester, New York. Gavin has seen film of this same type, which he calls "a cousin to TNT" stored next to precious manuscripts in museums.

Casual photography was impossible in the early days. That exposures took about one minute explain the fixed stare of the subjects. It would be impossible to keep a smile that long without it deteriorating into a grimace. Sometimes, as in the picture of a water carrier leaning over his pitcher, artificial supports had to be used; the neck of the water carrier was physically propped up to enable him to hold his precarious pose.

Each piece of fragile glass-plate negative had to be carried long distances by mule, boat or men, and if a negative were judged a failure, the silver image was washed off and the glass used again. Only the best survived.

Despite all the inconveniences, antique photographs have their advantages. The ancient glass plate negatives record gradations of tone better than any system in use today. Because the gold albumen emulsions are virtually grainless, they can be greatly magnified without loss of accuracy. Modern technological development in brightening and dimming enable shaded areas in the negatives to be brightened so that we can see details inside the darkened window arcades. Areas of brightness which are almost white in the original can be darkened.

Photography in Ottoman times was mainly done by Armenians. Even the Turkish Imperial Photographers, Abdülhak Frères, were Armenian converts to Islam. One of the reasons for this was the early reluctance on the part of Muslims to "make images," fearing that to do so was a transgression of the first commandment. King Abdul Aziz, addressing scholars of Islamic law at the time of the introduction of television into the Kingdom, argued that "cameramen — in contrast to other artists — are really not creating pictures but, through mechanical means, are recording the shadows cast by God's sunlight."

Photography has been part of the Middle East since its beginnings in the 1830s. The Arabs' early knowledge of the principles of light, in fact, was a precursor of the 19th century art.

The Phoenicians as far back as the 7th and 8th centuries B.C., noticing that their precious purple dyes changed in the sunlight, recognized that there were photochemical reactions at work. In the 11th century, Al-Hazzen of Iraq wrote a description of the optical physical principle of the *camera obscura* which was used for hundreds of years in Eastern astronomy. Lens grinding, first used in astronomy, led to knowledge which could be applied to photography.



A dragoman, or traveler's guide, armed to protect his charges and ready with a story to entertain the tourists. Most of the guides were Greek.

Shahran on a tour of the Middle East, believes that the photographs of pilgrims were taken by the same Indian Muslim who tapped pictures of the Sherif family, the descendants of the prophet, as well as of Ibrahim Pasha, Turkish governor of the Ijaz.

The HSM now has the world's largest collection of early photography of the Middle East. Most of these prints were discovered by sheer accident in the 1970 bomb blast.

The anti-war movement was then at its height. Two young women decided to protest the occupation of the top floor of the HSM by Henry Kissinger and his Center for International Affairs by dynamiting the roof of the HSM. The midnight blast brought to light dozens of crates and crimson boxes tucked away under the eaves of the building. The rusty boxes, ignored for almost a hundred

years, contained 28,000 stunning photographs of the Near East. Protected for a century against light and climatic change, these first accurate images of the Arab world were in mint condition. Bought soon after the museum was founded in 1889, the prints were hastily catalogued and consigned to oblivion.

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Much has already been lost. Gavin cites the example of Amman photographer Mardik Berberian who 20 years ago hired two youngsters to smash hundreds of old glass plate negatives to make room for a new photo shop. He hated to do it. Berberian recalled "but no one was interested then. Those who had sat for portraits had died; all the places we had photographed had changed so much. We couldn't imagine anyone ordering a new print from those old negatives."

The work of French photographer, Tancred Dumas, at work in Beirut since 1860, met a similar fate. When he died in 1905, his negatives were washed clean and used for a greenhouse.

The spiralling price of silver poses still another threat to old photographs. Kodak is now recycling old film and running ads to urge customers to bring in their old film and get paid for it. Gavin is fighting to prevent the irreparable loss of valuable photographs this way. "Don't give them to Kodak," he smiles. "Give them to your local museum."

# saudi business

## A Local Magazine of International Standard

THIS WEEK IN

**saudi business**

and arab economic report

Women's Banking Arrives

High Seas High Jinks

Planning for Social Change

Jubail Progress Report

The Overcrowded Printing Business

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and you'll feel that you are reading a prestigious magazine published in  
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# **Oil flow may slacken, Soviet expert predicts**

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (R) — A leading Soviet energy expert has warned that what he called serious errors in Moscow's oil policy would cause output to decline in a few years if left unchecked.

Alexander Krylov, a oil specialist at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, made the prediction in an article in the January issue of the Novosibirsk economics magazine *Eko*.

"We are now running the risk of permitting serious errors which will need much time and great expense of resources and labor to correct," he said.

The Soviet Union is the world's top oil producer and currently export 3.1 million barrels a day, though there are indications that output is not meeting expectations.

Krylov said that, if resources were used up at the present rate, "national oil output will reach its maximum in a relatively short period of time and then start to fall."

The forecast echoed Western analyses, including those by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, that oil output will taper off during the 1980's, forcing the Soviet Union to join the ranks of the oil-buying nations.

The foreign analyses have been regularly ridiculed in the official Soviet press, but never

## Trying to curb inflation

### **U.S. reserve board hikes rates**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP) — The U.S. Federal Reserve Board Friday increased its bank discount rate by a full percentage point to 13 per cent, move certain to send interest rates higher throughout the economy.

The sharp increase in the discount rate, which the Federal Reserve charges for loans to its member commercial banks reflected the board's concern over the nation's worsening inflation rate.

The Federal Reserve announced the boost just an hour after the Labor Department reported that wholesale prices increased 1.6 per cent in January, the worst monthly gain in more than five years.

### **Foreign Exchange Rates**

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Saturday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.73	7.76	7.75
Deutsche Mark (100)	193.00	194.00	193.50
Swiss F (100)	208.00	208.00	207.50
French F (100)	82.00	83.00	82.70
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	40.50	42.00
Lebanese Lira (100)		102.30	102.00
Syrian Lira (100)		80.50	86.60
Egyptian Pound		4.52	4.49
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.35	12.35
Jordanian Dinar		11.45	11.48
Emirates Dirham (100)		90.00	90.00
Qatari Rival (100)		91.65	91.65
Bahraini Dinar		8.92	8.92
Iranian Rival (100)		25.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		—	—
Yemeni Rival (100)		74.25	74.00
Moroccan Dirham (100)		85.00	89.75
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.85
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.15
Gold kg.	72,500.00	8,480.00	—
10 Tolas bar		—	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	13.90	—	13.88
Canadian Dollar	2.90	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	119.00	119.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	175.00	176.00	175.80
Spanish Peso		50.50	51.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)		81.50	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)		—	46.00
Singapore		—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel : 23815.

### **PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 16TH FEBRUARY, 1980 29TH RABI AWAL, 1400**

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
1A	Strider Juno	H.S.C.	Contrs./Trailers	14.2.80
5.	Merawi	A.E.T.	Gen./Contrs./	
6.	Veststar	Orri	Milk Powder	14.2.80
7.	Spacious	Allreza	Bagged Sugar	13.2.80
8.	Violetta	Ba Aboud	General Sugar	15.2.80
10.	Gedaref	A.E.T.	Durra	14.2.80
16.	United Bounty	A.E.T.	Contrs./Steel/Gen.	15.2.80
18.	Odysseus	Rolaco	Containers	15.2.80
19.	Jean LD.	Alasbah	Bulk Cement	10.2.80
21.	Ilse	Red Sea	Bulk Cement	14.2.80
23.	Atlas	Baroom	Steel/Gen./Tiles	15.2.80
26.	Regina 'S'	Red Sea	Bagged Cement	14.2.80
27.	Steinfels	Allreza	Gen./Steel/Cement	14.2.80
35.	Freudenfels	Allreza	Containers	15.2.80
39.	Climax Pearl	O.Trade	Durra	13.2.80
Ro Ro	Jolly Blu	Abdullah	Contrs./Trailers/ Vehicles	14.2.80

#### 2. RECENT ARRIVALS:

Freudenfels	Alireza	Containers	15.2.80
Gedaref	A.E.T.	Contrs./Gen./Steel	"
Mutis Maru	Alireza	Vehicles	"
Bellatrix	Kanoo	Containers	"
Ilse	Red Sea	Steel/Gen./Tiles	"
Spacious	Alireza	General	"
Aboudy	El Hawi	General	"
United Bounty	A.E.T.	Containers	"

#### KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT

#### DAMMAM SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 29-3-1400-16-2-1980 CHANGES PAST 48 HOURS

1	Hellasin Eternity	GULF	Bulk Wheat	9.2.80
5	Mechi Venture	GULF	General	15.2.80
10	White Rose	GULF	Urea Loading	12.2.80
13	Hanbon	OCE	Steel and Cement	14.2.80
17	Makran	SOEASIA	General	13.2.80
18	Anette Maersk	KANOO	General and Conts.	15.2.80
20	Southern Ocean	ALIREZA	Bagged Cement	7.2.80
21	Asia Rose	IACC	Bulk Cement	16.2.80
22	Foss Havre	SMC	Loading Container	15.2.80
26	Hilco Girl	GULF	Poultry	15.2.80
28	Halla Partner	GULF	Steel and General	12.2.80
31	Kaohcheng	Algoasibi	RO-RO and General	11.2.80
33	Arya Gam	AET	General	16.2.80
36	Primavera	SMC	Bulk Cement	11.2.80

## **U.S.'realism' helps Carter's energy policy**

shown to be wrong.

Last year oil production failed to reach targets totalling only 586 million tons.

This year, production is scheduled to rise by 3.6 per cent to 606 million tons.

Krylov argued that recent rises in oil output were achieved at the cost of exploiting known fields so fast that productivity was harmed, and wells ended up yielding less than their full capacity.

He called for structural changes in the Soviet oil industry so that drilling teams could spend more time seeking out new oil deposits.

To raise production under current policy,

drilling teams bore an ever larger number of wells into the same oil field, he said. Water then had to be pumped into the field to keep the rapidly depleting oil following to the surface.

The scientist said this method reduced the life of the oil field, cut the output of each bore hole and was wasteful of funds as new wells were constantly being drilled.

Such a policy "leads to the unjustified and premature lowering of top efficiency of oil output," the academician declared.

The forecast echoed Western analyses,

including those by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, that oil output will taper off during the 1980's, forcing the Soviet Union to join the ranks of the oil-buying nations.

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B.C.

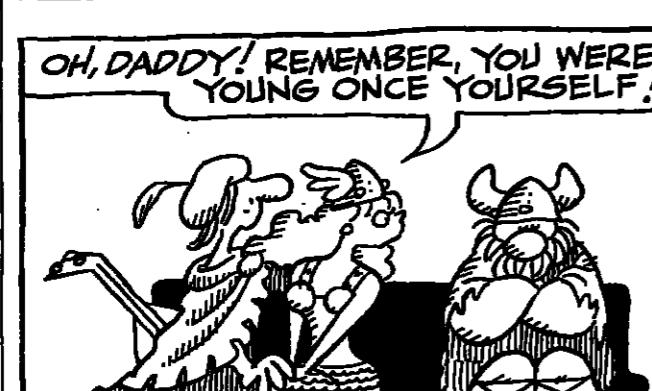
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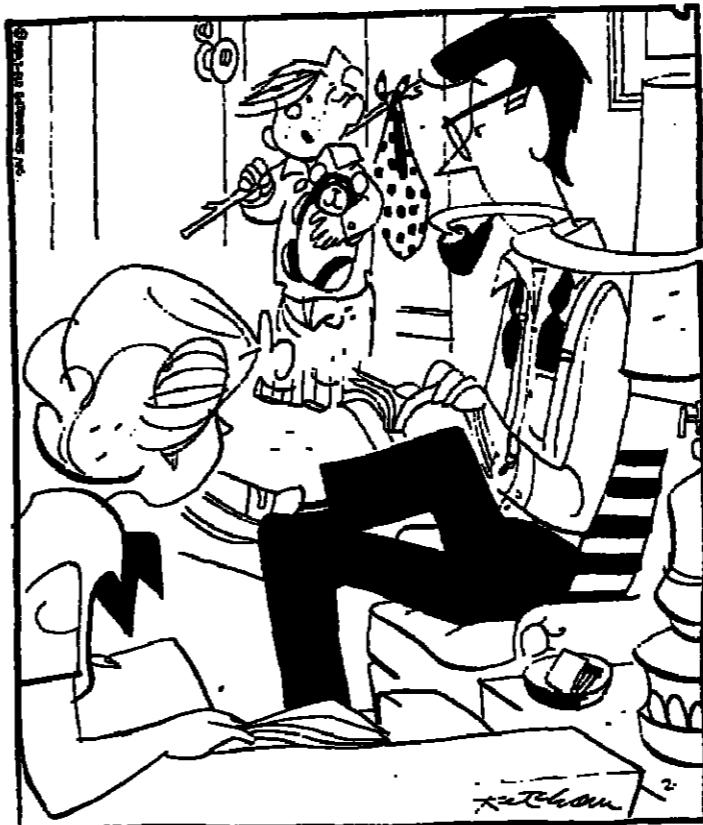
BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

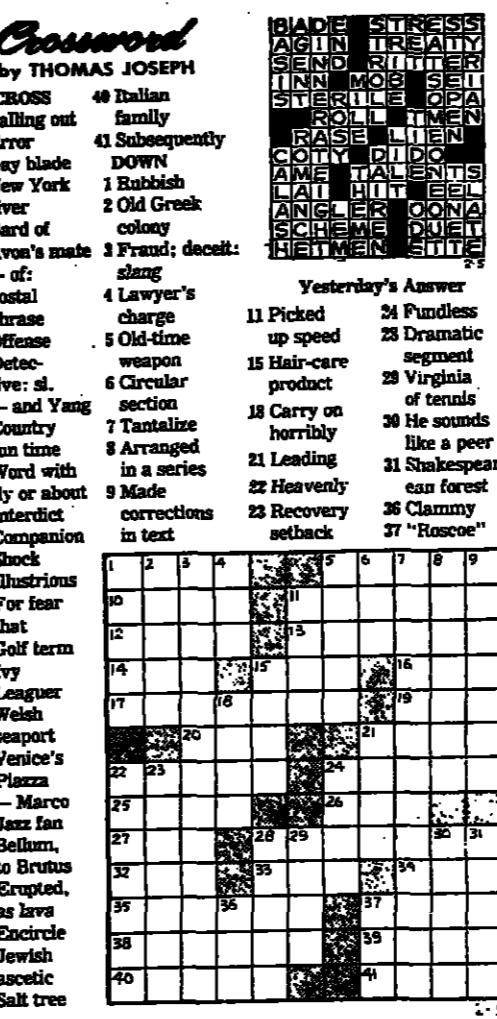
WIZARD



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

A X Y D L B A A X E  
I S O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

DYHAJDL JB AWQT GYQF WB  
CYDL WB VYX QWD WPPYQT  
HY IWV BYERSYTV HY TY  
J.H. — Y. W. S W H J B H W  
Yesterday's Cryptogram: ONE VIRUS SAID TO ANOTHER  
VIRUS: STAY AWAY FROM ME. I'M FULL OF AN-

Contract Bridge ♦ B. Jay Becker

## Letter-Perfect Defense

North dealer.  
North-South vulnerable.NORTH  
♦ A J 5  
♦ Q 8 7 2  
♦ K Q 10 6  
♦ K 4WEST EAST  
♦ Q 8 7 3 ♦ 8 2  
♦ A ♦ 6 4 3  
♦ 7 5 4 2 ♦ A 9  
♦ Q 7 4 3 ♦ A 10 9 8 5SOUTH  
♦ K Q 6 4  
♦ K J 10 9 5  
♦ C J 8 3  
♦ 6The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 0 2 ♦ 2 ♦ 3 ♦  
4 ♦

Opening lead — two of clubs.

Top-notch defense rests mostly on inferences drawn from either the bidding or the play. These inferences are usually easy to spot, because all that is needed is a willingness to try to deduce how the unseen cards are divided before proceeding with a play.

Take this case where the defense must be letter-perfect for the contract to be stayed. West leads the club two, dummy plays the three, and East meets his first test by playing the eight, which wins the trick.

East continues the sterling defense by leading another diamond at trick three. As a result, declarer finds himself in a hopeless situation. There is no way he can prevent East from playing a diamond ruff. As soon as West gets on lead with the ace of trumps, he returns a diamond and South goes down one.

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Available with your newsboy and at

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## ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

## PRAYER TIMES

Sunday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:36	6:55	12:42	3:59	6:22	7:52
Medina	5:49	6:56	12:43	3:58	6:20	7:50
Nejd	5:07	5:28	12:10	3:26	5:48	7:18

## SAUDI RADIO

On FM at 96 Megahertz in 3.2 meter band  
On SW at 11,835 Mhz in 25 meter band  
On MW at 1485 Kilobertz in 202 meter band

SUNDAY	Afternoon Transmission	9:01	Holy Quran
	2:00 Opening	9:05	Gems of Guidance
	2:01 Holy Quran	9:10	Light Music
	2:05 Gems of Guidance	9:15	The World Atlas
		9:45	Companions of the Prophet
	2:10 Saudi Tablouet	10:00	Arabic by Radio
	2:20 On Islam	10:10	Music
	2:30 Music Roundabout	10:15	NEWS
	3:00 NEWS	10:25	S.A. — A Daily Chronicle
	3:10 Press Review	10:30	The Evening Show
	3:10 Press Review	10:30	The Evening Show
	3:15 Music	11:00	Dates to Remember
	3:20 Leaps and Bounds	11:10	Music
	3:30 A Selection of Music	11:15	Late Evening Hits
	3:40 —	11:45	On Islam
	3:50 Closedown	12:00	Concert Choice
	Evening Transmission	12:45	A Rendezvous with Dreams
		01:00	Closedown
	9:00 Opening		

## BBC

## Morning Transmission

8.00	World News	4.09	Twenty-Four Hours : News Summary
8.09	Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	4.30	The Pleasure's Yours
8.30	Sarah Ward	5.15	Report on Religion
8.45	World Today	6.00	Radio Newsreel
9.00	Newdesk	6.15	Outlook
9.30	Opera Star	7.00	World News
10.00	World News	7.09	Commentary
10.09	Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	7.15	Sherlock Holmes
10.30	Sarah Ward	7.45	World Today
10.45	Something to Show You	8.00	World News
11.00	World News	8.09	Books and Writers
11.09	Reflections	8.30	Take One
11.15	Piano Style	8.45	Sports Round-up
11.30	Brain of Britain 1978	9.00	World News
12.00	World News	9.09	News about Britain
12.09	British Press Review	9.15	Radio Newsreel
12.15	World Today	9.30	Farming World
12.30	Financial News	10.00	Outlook News Summary
12.40	Look Ahead	10.39	Stock Market Report
12.45	The Tony Myatt Evening Transmission	10.43	Ulster in Focus
1.15	Ulster in Focus	11.00	World News
1.30	Discovery	11.09	Twenty-Four Hours : News Summary
2.00	World News	12.15	Talkabout
2.15	Alphabet of Musical Curios	12.45	Nature Notebook
2.30	Sports International	1.00	World News
2.40	Radio Newsreel	1.09	World Today
3.15	Promenade Concert	1.25	Financial News
3.45	Sports Round-up	1.35	Book Choice
4.00	World News	1.40	Reflections

## PHARMACIES

(Open Sunday Night)

JEDDAH	Medina Road (northbound)	Tel. 55135
Taybeh Pharmacy	King Abdui Aziz St.	33865
MRECA	Souk Al-Moallaah	42614
Hassan Baksh Pharmacy	Al-Nuzha Pharmacy	35507
Al-Nuzha Pharmacy	Imam Faisal ibn Turki St.	—
RIYADH	Assir Road, Near Salman Clinic	—
Al-Ahliah Pharmacy	Al-Muntazah Main St.	—
Assir Drug Store	Behind King's Hospital King's St.	—
Al-Walid Pharmacy	Dhabran Road	23013
TAIF	Al-Kharj Road, Thoqbah	—
Al-Alammah Drug Store	Municipality St.	21546
DAMMAM		
Al-Haditha Pharmacy		
AL-KHOBAR		
Saaduddin Pharmacy		
HOFUF		
Al-Salam Drug Store		

## VOA

P.M.	News Summary
8:00	VOC Magazine
8:00	Reports : Actualities : Opinion : Analyses
8:30	Datetime
9:00	News Summary
9:00	Special English : News
9:30	Music USA : (Standards)
10:00	News Roundup
10:05	Reports : Actualities
10:05	Opening : Analyses

لهم انا نسألك

## Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.
ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You may feel ambivalent about a work project. Seclusion and meditation lead to insights. Avoid escapism. Face reality.
TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Listen to the ideas of a mate or children. Social life is intellectually stimulating, but avoid complex money involvements.
GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) New career ideas are good. Don't let distractions cause you to overlook their worth. Tension affects friendships.
CANCER (June 22 to July 22) Serial innomencies now. Day dreaming interferes with routine, but intellectually you're sharp. Find new creative outlets.
LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) Watch extravagance. A mood to dress up proves costly if new finery beyond your means. Let close ones share in your problems.
VEGRO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) Talk with loved ones go well. Romance is heightened. Enjoy privacy, but don't be sneaky or evasive when confronted with issues.
LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Unresolved issues affect relationships. New work ideas have merit. Don't be in a rush though to implement them. Patience.
SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Though you'll talk about what you have in common, some topics won't be broached. Deceptive trends affect finances. New insight friends.
SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Utterly motives affect business meetings. Make important domestic-partnership decisions. An overlooked career opportunity surfaces.
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) Artistic yearnings stimulated. You're forthright, but others are

Frank Sinatra gave an Italian dinner for 1,000 on Feb. 15. Each guest paid \$1,500 and the money was donated to one of Sinatra's favorite charities, the Desert Hospital in Palm Springs.



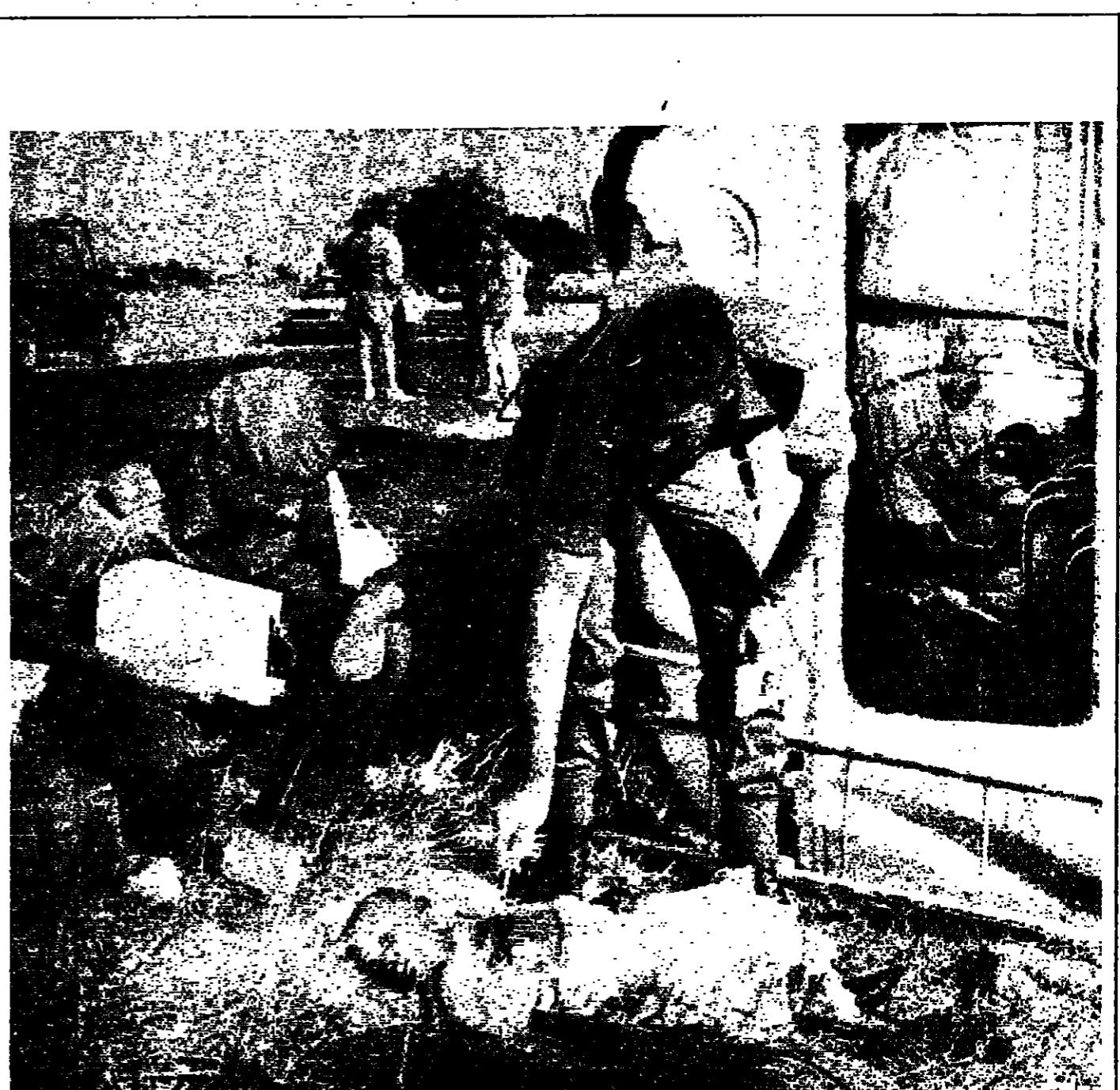
Roman Polanski and Claude Brasseur (right) were recently awarded Cesar prizes by the French film industry. Jerry Lewis (below) presents an award to comedian Louis de Funes earlier this month.



The U.S. Navy's Skyhawk fires radar-controlled Sparrow missiles over China Lake, a testing range at California's Mojave Desert.



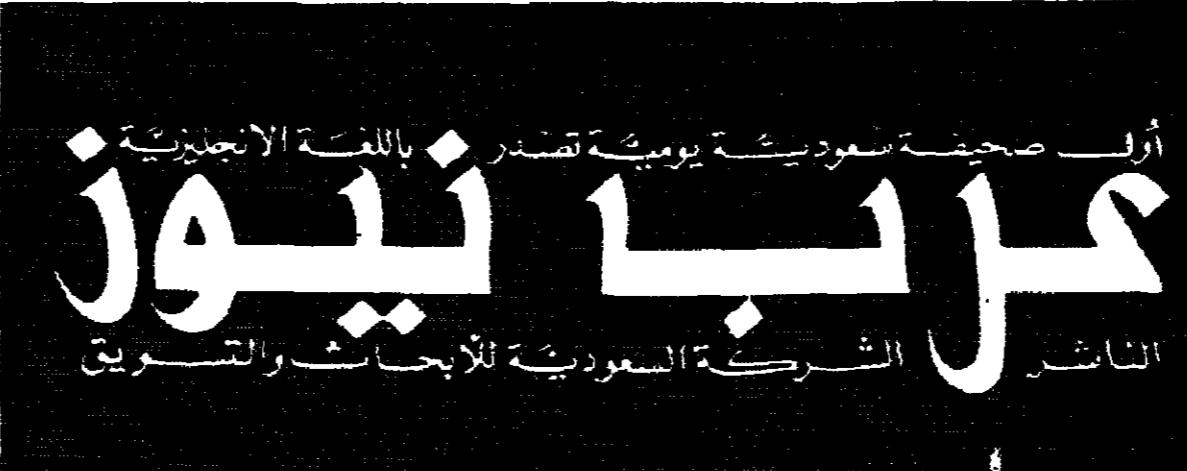
Astronauts Robert Crippen, left, and John Young, undergo tests for the Space Shuttle's first flight. The Columbia, their ship, is getting her final touches at the Kennedy Space Center before she is connected to the external tanks and solid booster rockets.



Members of the Ceasefire Monitoring Force examine the body of a four-year-old girl killed in Rhodesia's worst raid since the Lancaster House agreement. Sixteen people died when a civilian bus was attacked on Feb. 4.



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PAGE 12

International

## Shah investigators named

### U.N. panel key to hostages' release

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 16 (AP) — An Algerian, a Syrian, a Bangladeshi, a Venezuelan and a Frenchman will make up a U.N. commission of inquiry to be named in a deal for release of U.S. hostages in Iran, well placed sources have said.

The commissioners, informants said Friday night, will be Mohammad Bedjaoui, Algerian U.N. ambassador; Adib Daoudy, assistant for foreign affairs to the president of Syria; Abu Sayeed Chowdhury, former president of Bangladesh; Andres Aguilar, head of the human rights commission of the Organization of American States; and Louis Pettit, head of the Paris Bar Association. All are lawyers.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was expected to announce Saturday or Sunday that he has appointed them to inquire into Iran's grievances and report back to him so that he can inform the Security Council.

One diplomat said all were due to be in New York by Monday afternoon for a meeting with Waldheim then at which he is expected to brief them on their assignments so that they can go on to Tehran before the end of the week.

The start of the inquiry is intended to lead to the early release of about 50 American hostages that Iranian militants have held since Nov. 4 at the U.S. embassy in Tehran.

The commission is to report its findings to Waldheim and he will report in turn to the Security Council, from which he has a mandate to try to settle the dispute between Iran and the United States involving the holding

of the hostages and Iranians' complaints of U.S. support of the Shah in misrule and plunder of their country.

Sean MacBride, Irish ex-foreign minister and campaigner for human rights and disarmament, has said in recent interviews that he probably would be on the commission.

But the informants said he had been left off it, and one of them said the reason was that both the United States and Iran considered some of his views to be too close to Moscow's.

The Syrian member, some said, is likely to be Adib Daoudy, a longtime diplomat who served in the New Delhi embassy and was a U.N. General Assembly delegate in the 1950's and had been advised to two of Syria's presidents.

Iran's president, Abdolhassan Bani-Sadr, as recently as Thursday, reiterated his three demands on the United States for release of the hostages: acknowledgement of alleged U.S. crimes against the Iranian people during the Shah's reign, a pledge not to meddle in Iranian affairs; and agreement not to block efforts to return the Shah and his wealth to Iran.

The U.S. State Department has said it will not "profess guilt" for any subsequent Iranian developments.

Ali Reza Nobari, governor of Iran's central bank, was quoted as saying in a telephone interview with the Washington Post from Tehran that the unfreezing of \$6 billion in Iranian funds in American banks is one of the conditions for the hostages' release.

Iranian authorities have formally



U.N. Secretary Waldheim: Expected to confirm members of Shah investigation panel.

requested that Panama extradite the Shah. A diplomatic battle seems to be shaping up between the two countries. Some top Panamanian officials have said it is unlikely Iran will be able to meet the complicated requirements necessary to extradite the monarch. The countries have no extradition treaty and diplomatic relations.

While the governments discuss his fate, the Shah spends most of his time playing tennis and recovering from his illness, always watched by bodyguards.

"His physical condition has improved a lot since he has been on the island," says Tony May, the Colombian-born tennis professional who works at the Contadore Island Hotel and who is helping the Shah with his game.

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## Yugoslavs prepare for Tito's death

BELGRADE, Feb. 16 (R) — President Josip Broz Tito Saturday retained only a tenuous hold on life, with official Yugoslav sources saying that any hope that he would survive for long was steadily fading. Preparations were being made for his death, they said.

The sources said the 87-year-old president, who has ruled this Communist Balkan country for nearly four decades, was in a coma. His kidneys were said to be considerably weakened.

A "certain improvement" reported by his doctors Friday in his very grave condition was in fact minimal and offered no real hope for a recovery, they said.

"What the last medical bulletin says is essentially little more than confirming that he is still alive," said one official.

The doctors, treating Tito in the northern city of Ljubljana where his left leg was amputated a month ago, said they were making intensive efforts to try to maintain and stabilize the tendency towards improvement.

They did not specify what improvement had occurred, but informed sources said one of his kidneys had shown a slight response to treatment, although this gave no grounds for optimism. The sources said the president was connected this week to life-support systems and his heart was weakening.

Over the last five days, doctors have reported a steady deterioration in his condition, with increasingly grave kidney and heart problems.

According to officials "all necessary measures" have already been taken for the event of Tito's death soon, but they declined to disclose where he would be buried.

But many Yugoslavs thought he would be buried somewhere in Belgrade, as the federal capital, or in his birthplace in the village of Kumrovec in Croatia.

Officials discounted reports that his tomb would be built near the May 25th Museum, a complex of buildings in a woodland setting in a Belgrade suburb, near his official residence.

Huge construction gangs, with dozens of bulldozers, excavators and heavy earth-moving vehicles have recently started working round the clock in clearing an area in front of the museum which is devoted to the life and work of the president.

Tito's leg was amputated on Jan. 20 after the failure of a bypass operation to clear an artery blockage and the subsequent onset of gangrene, which threatened his life.

During the president's illness, Yugoslavia has been run calmly and with apparent efficiency by the two leadership bodies which he set up to provide a smooth transition for the time when he died or retired.

*Good Morning*

By Jihad Khazen

There were others present, and I realized that, for some reason, I had offended, and would have to pay. Perhaps I shouldn't have made that pathetic attempt to claim knowledge of the Lebanese army. That was immodest. Perhaps I did not look enthralled and impressed enough. In any case, the knife was being twisted.

"Never, uh, seen the face of battle, eh?" he said slowly, "never faced up to real danger?" That was — to mix the metaphor — well below the belt. There were younger colleagues present. Would their man prove to be a coward? A kind of desperate courage coursed through my normally placid veins. Face of battle.

"There is danger and danger," I said, a rather daring and disdainful smile (or so I hoped) played on my lips. (I might have looked just slightly sickly. But there was no time to worry.) "And not all of it in actual war." That was heady stuff, I knew. But I wasn't bluffing. After all, I had my "Arte al Asmar" story, carefully preserved and hoisted by repetition for just such an eventuality. Some of the younger colleagues appeared to know the significance of my looks. They suddenly remembered they had urgent deadlines. One bold enough to mutter, "not old Arte again," was silenced with a withering look.

I sat back and started... But, good heavens! Is my time really up? We'll leave it till later, shall we?

Translated from Asharq Al Awsat

## Eclipse darkens two continents

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16 (AP) — In a cosmic game of hide-and-seek, the sun hid behind the moon Saturday, rolling a wave of darkness 7,000 miles across Africa, India and China one half the world's four billion people were in the moon's shadow. The sun's rays were completely blocked for up to 10 minutes in the 54-mile-wide-path of the total eclipse, and less spectacular effects could be seen over a vast area.

Stars were visible and temperatures dropped from 75 to 47 degrees during the period of darkness just before noon in portions of Kenya and Tanzania, in Western Africa.

"It was simply beautiful," said an observer in Taita Hills, Kenya. "We had 3 minutes, 50 seconds of totality."

Frightened tribesmen in Ngomeni, eastern Kenya, retreated to their mud huts, cows lay down to sleep and birds settled in their night-time roosts.

"The elders say we should go inside," said Henry Kazungu, 28, a member of the rat-eating Giruuma tribe. "But I want to stay out

and see it. I want to be able to say later that this great thing happened in this year, and I was there."

Thousands of foreigners flocked to eastern Africa to watch and record the event. A Japanese television crew climbed to the upper slopes of Tanzania's Mount Kilimanjaro to film it.

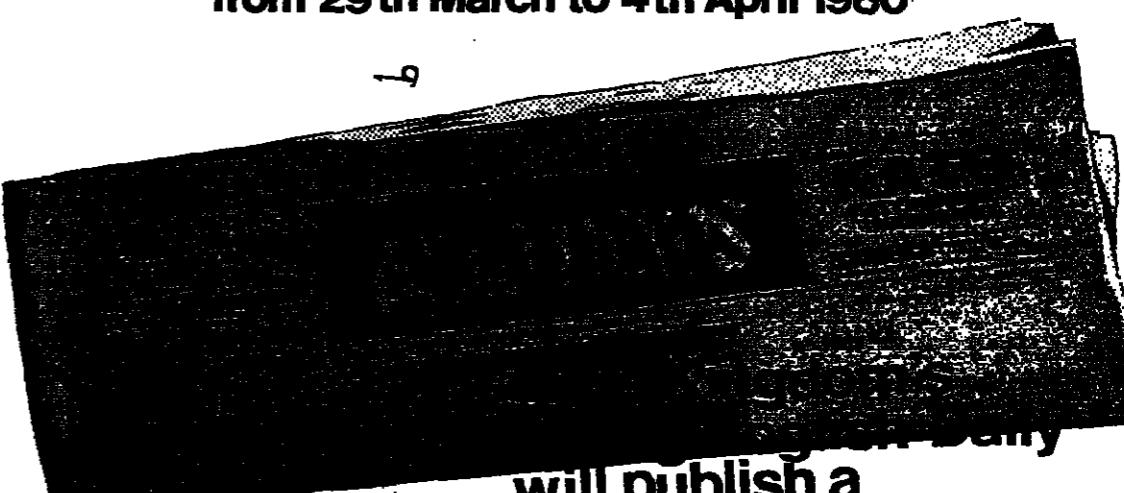
Darkness interrupted warm-ups for an international tennis tournament in the Kenyan port of Mombasa.

Hundreds of Muslims in the Kenyan coastal town of Malindi visited the Juma mosque overlooking the Indian Ocean and offered special prayers thanking Allah for protection. Gulls went to sleep on a 15th century cross erected by Portuguese explorer Vasco Da Gama.

The shadow crossed the Indian Ocean during the afternoon and struck the coastal town of Gokarn, 310 miles south of Bombay.

Excitement gripped the nation of 630 million people as the shadow raced across the Indian subcontinent in 18 minutes.

## On the Occasion of the French Homes Exhibition to be held in Jeddah from 29th March to 4th April 1980



will publish a

Special Supplement Entitled

**“FRANCE”**  
on Saturday 29th March

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## Nationalist Chinese leave Lake Placid

LAKE PLACID, New York, Feb. 16 (AP) — After two days of waiting for permission to leave, Nationalist China's delegation to the XIII winter Olympic games have left this small Adirondack Mountain village.

Charles Lejeck, owner of the small motel where they had been staying, said the athletes and team officials left Lake Placid for New York Friday afternoon.

Since arriving here Feb. 6 for the winter Olympics, the nationalists have been fighting with the rule-setting International Olympic Committee over use of the name, flag and anthem of the Republic of China. The IOC told the delegation it would have to change its name and fly new colors to compete.

The Nationalists refused, saying it would not bow to pressure that, in effect, paved the way for the China designation to go to Peking which was entering the winter games for the

## Soviet missile violates SALT,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP) — The Soviet Union has test-fired a new strategic submarine missile which radiated key information in code, thus preventing the United States from fully monitoring its performance, Carter administration officials have said.

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first time. The Nationalists said it has entered previous Olympic events as the Republic of China and would not give up the right to fly its flag in opening ceremonies.

Meanwhile, in Melbourne, Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser told the country's Olympic officials that the United States would definitely not be sending a team to the Moscow summer Olympics.

He made the statement during a meeting with Australian Olympic officials — they are still wary of a games boycott — held to discuss Australia's stance over the Olympic games.

Fraser has been trying for several weeks to persuade Olympic officials here to back the government's boycott of this year's Olympic games because of the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

However he has faced opposition from leading local Olympic officials and Friday's

## U.S. says

United States has made it clear to the Soviet Union that it expects the Soviets to abide by its anti-concealment terms pending ratification.

The new test, which has been kept secret for several weeks, could reopen an argument over whether the new SALT II treaty limiting strategic nuclear weapons can be satisfactorily verified to prevent cheating and whether the Russians will attempt to get around its provisions.

Opponents of the SALT treaty have attacked the pact, in part, on verification grounds.

According to Carter administration sources who asked not to be identified, the new missile tested in late January obviously is intended to be launched from submarines.

Apparently with the aid of spy satellites and other devices, U.S. officials were able to determine that the missile, which landed in a remote area of northern Russia, has the capacity to carry larger nuclear warheads than present submarine-launched Soviet missiles and is powered by solid fuel instead of the more-corrosive liquid fuel previously used in such weapons.

لهم امن انا